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SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF SAWR REVOLUTION CELEBRATED

Karmal Speech, Part II

LD282320 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners: We now continue with the text of the speech of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution. Part of it was brought to you yesterday:

The Sawr Revolution has been an unavoidable and lawful consequence of the entire (crisis) of Afghanistan's past historical development and in its nature it is a national and democratic revolution. The most important general democratic task before the Sawr Revolution was complete observance of national traditions and characteristics of the people of our country comprising the creation of such social, economic, administrative, [word indistinct] and cultural changes whose sustained execution would lead to the building of a new and just society where poverty, hunger, unemployment, illiteracy and exploitation would be wiped out forever.

During the early days of the victory of Sawr Revolution, actions were taken to carry out important progressive, social, economic and political changes which fulfilled the long-cherished aspirations of the heroic working people of Afghanistan in accordance with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's objectives published in 1965 and in concert with the basic lines of revolutionary duties, printed on 29 April 1978. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were established, headed by the late Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Practical measures were adopted to reduce prices of essential commodities, employ the unemployed high school graduates and reenroll thousands of students deprived of this right under Daud's despotic regime.

Millions of peasants were helped through a decree of the Revolutionary Council to get rid of the heavy burden of usury, advance money and mortgage, while the ground was prepared for the implementation of democratic land reform. Work began on building more schools and mosques, and all these progressive tranformations were brought about with direct support and participation of vast masses of working people and all patriots for national traditions and customs of all the peoples, nationalities and tribes in our country. As one of the most backward countries before the Sawr Revolution, Afghanistan lacked a large, experienced and tempered working class in class struggle, where more than 90 percent of the population was illiterate. On the other hand, the scarcity of leadership personnel, technical experts on various levels, to coordinate loyalty to the revolution with necessary vocational and theoretical preparation, was acutely felt.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan worked during the years before the revolution under unfavorable conditions, sometimes underground and other times [word indistinct] openly, under the pressure exerted and distractions by reactionary regimes, and thus lacked the necessary experience in carrying out government affairs, and how to guide economic and cultural development.

In addition to that, party unity, the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism, all necessary for the party in power under postrevolutionary conditions, were violated. The treacherous acts of criminal Amin who managed to grab power through unchivalrous, deceptive plots dealt the revolution a heavy blow.

He spurned the national and religious traditions of our heroic working people and employed unpermissible methods. In addition to that, revolutionary legality was violated at this time. Innocent people, including the members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan who were loyal to the revolution, were persecuted or massacred without the due process of law, and a general (?strangulation) ensued. Exploiters and traitors who had been deprived of their privileges in power as a result of the Sawr Revolution did not remain idle, creating serious obstacles against the realization of the revolutionary objectives of our people.

The main instigator behind the reactionary and treacherous elements and the criminal acts of counterrevolutionaries was imperialism, and it still is. Trying with all in its power to stop the movement of the people towards independence and social progress, imperialism does not refrain from committing any crime, and by intensifying the plot against peoples, takes advantage of local reaction in its own interest. Allegations, drugging, public opinion, economic blockade, subversion, creating hunger and devastation, (?temptations) and threats, intimidation and terror, robbery and plunder comprise the methods used by international imperialist reaction in its collusion with counterrevolution.

Imperialism, and in the first place United States imperialism, Beijing hegemonists and the reactionary circles in a few other countries, resorted to the forming of subversive imperialist groups immediately following the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan and through them began subversive and destructive operations and intimidation and assassination of civilian population.

World imperialism and reaction, in collusion with local reaction and counterrevolution, launched a vast-scale propaganda war against the Sawr Revolution and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] the fabrications, shameless lies and slanders, and unfortunately a considerable number of illiterates and politically immature individuals fell prey to such false propaganda. However, fortunately, all the wild designs of the enemies to subvert, distort, exploit and strangle the Sawr Revolution were doomed to failure, disgracing the planners [words indistinct]. The majority of patriotic and mature members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, those of the Revolutionary Council and the armed forces, relying on the unswerving resolve of the people of this country, neutralized and doomed to complete failure the ominous plans of the enemies, defending and saving the revolution.

On 27 December 1979, Amin's criminal rule was overthrown and the new phase of the Sawr Revolutuon (?commenced). With the beginning of the new phase there were created favorable conditions to expand revolutionary changes and obliterate the undesirable consequences of criminal violations of legality under Amin and Aminis. Effective measures were adopted to ensure democratic freedom for our people, respect for their religious beliefs and their traditions, as well as the people's level of prosperity and to ensure essential commodities for vast masses of working people, satisfaction of peasants' needs for instruments, seeds and chemical fertilizers.

During the second or new phase of Sawr Revolution, which is deservedly referred to by the people of Afghanistan as the phase of saving the revolution, the people and motherland, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has the following economic, social and political tasks before it: safeguard and strengthen in every respect the gains of the Sawr Revolution, state sovereignty and independence of the beloved homeland, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Consolidate fraternal unity and friendship among all tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan both big and small.

Further strengthen the glorious Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Armed Forces, the guardians of the homeland and the revolution.

Expand and develop democracy based on the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism, and pursue this principle throughout.

Consolidate the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's unity of rank and file [words indistinct] vast masses of working people in their social organizations to join the broad national fatherland front for participating in the affairs of the state leadership.

Eradicate the (?harmful) remnants of the past such as lawlessness, disobedience, embezzlement [words indistinct] of public property, chauvinism, etc.

[Words indistinct] particularly for the people's religious beliefs and traditions.

Replenish and strengthen on a permanent basis the security, faith in public order.

Improve in all respects living and working conditions of the working class and other toiling people of the country.

Prepare the ground to employ the unemployed and underemployed, especially the youth.

Raise the standard of education, culture and vocational education of the masses.

We must give growth to the best and most valuable rich cultural heritage of the people of our beloved country.

We will continue to report the speech by Babrak Karmal in tomorrow's program.

Karmal Attends Banquet

GF281726 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], yesterday attended the grand banquet hosted by the Revolutionary Council Presidium and the DRA Government at the Foreign Ministry's reception hall on the second anniversary of the great Sawr Revolution. The two deputies of the head of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister, members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council, ministers, party and government delegations from friendly countries now in Kabul, senior party cadres, senior civilian and army officials, and ambassadors resident in Kabul and their wives attended the banquet.

Libyan, GDR Delegations Received

LD281702 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] This morning at revolutionary headquarters Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received a high ranking delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on a courtesy call. He had talks with the delegation in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

The Libyan delegation, headed by Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif, minister of education of that country, has come to Kabul to participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

According to another report, this morning Babrak Karmal also received a high-ranking party and government delegation of the GDR, with whom he had friendly and sincere talks. The GDR delegation came recently to Kabul to participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution.

CSSR Greetings

LD282056 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that on the occasion of the second anniversary of the glorious Sawr Revolution, a congratulatory message has arrived for Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSSR] and from Lubomir Strougal, premier of that country. The text of it reads as follows:

Dear comrade: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and people of the CSSR and myself, allow me to present to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, to the people of Afghanistan and you personally, warm, sincere and comradely congratulations on the occasion of your country's national day, the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution.

The success of the Sawr Revolution of 1978, which was achieved by the people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, has provided suitable conditions for the construction of a new society in accordance with the principles of social justice and progress. This success provided time for the people of Afghanistan to take an active part in the struggle to strengthen peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The toiling people of the CSSR, who have gone through difficult stages of struggle against fascism and the imperialist reaction, are sincerely pleased to hear of your country's successes in implementing the programs of the DRA Government. Today we stand beside the brave people of Afghanistan in defense of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of your country against international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the attacks of the reaction. We welcome the efforts of the DRA Government to improve peaceful cooperation with all governments of the region, based on the principle of equality, trust and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and express our full support for these efforts.

The CPCZ, the CSSR and all people of Czechoslovakia, together with the USSR and other brother socialist countries, resolutely stand at the side of the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan and are ready to further broaden the friendship and cooperation between our parties and governments for the benefit of the people of both countries, international peace, socialism and progress.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR.

Departure of Visiting Delegations

LD282304 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The high-ranking party and government delegation of our great friend and neighbor the USSR, which came to Kabul under the leadership of M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to participate in celebrations of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution, left for home today.

They were seen off at Kabul international airport by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister, and Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Revolutionary Council, minister of education and training and president of the Afghan-Soviet friendship society; Maj Gen 'Abol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council and president in charge of political affairs at the Ministry of Defense; Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of information and culture; Mahmud Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and in charge of the DRA's international relations commission; Dr 'Abdoraziq 'Abedi, president of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Soviet ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and members of the embassy; and the Bulgarian ambassador in Kabul.

Other delegations of friendly countries which left for home today were those of the People's Republic of Mongolia, the Republic of Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, People's Republic of Cambodia [as heard], the Lao People's Democratic Republic, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the PDRY, and the [name indistinct] people's republic. They were seen off at Kabul international airport by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; Asadollah Sarwari, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister; Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium; Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and minister of communications; Sayd Mohammad Gulabzoi, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of the interior; 'Abol Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of finance; Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of information and culture; Fayz Mohammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of frontier affairs; Habib Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the Revolutionary Council and officer responsible for social organizations; high ranking officials and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, and ambassadors of friendly countries accredited in Kabul.

The party and government delegations of the friendly countries were received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA. Their talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

MINISTER, SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER OPEN FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

LD272227 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The Afghan-Soviet Friendship House was inaugurated by a Soviet Deputy Prime Minister [Arkhipov], who cut a ribbon. On this occasion, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, minister of training and education and president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Committee, and other members of the Politburo, were present.

In the inauguration ceremony, the president of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Committee made statements regarding the brotherhood and unselfish friendship between the two friendly countries, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR. He said: the people of Afghanistan warmly remember the unselfish assistance of our friend, the USSR, and esteem the borders between our two countries as lines of peace.

The USSR deputy prime minister also made a brief statement about the historic friendship between the people of Afghanistan and the people of the USSR. He said that the role of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Committee in further strengthening this friendship was very effective.

The inauguration ceremony of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship House was attended by the USSR ambassador in Kabul, companions of the Soviet deputy prime minister and some members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Committee.

At the end of the ceremony, the audience made a tour of the friendship house, including the (?library) and other rooms.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET, GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Islamic Opposition Leader Arrested

OW2621141 Hong Kong AFP in English 2128 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 26 (AFP)--Afghan authorities have arrested an "important leader" of the Islamic movement opposing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, radio Kabul monitored here reported today.

The radio said that Jaffar Ali Qasim, leader of "the so-called Islamic movement," had confressed his participation in the "subversive activities" in Kabul last February. He admitted he was instrumental in distributing leaflets and pamphlets to instigate the shopkeepers who paralysed the capital's commercial life on Feb. 21, the radio reported.

According to Kabul radio, Mr. Qasim was presented to newsmen in the capital yesterday and the Afghan Moslem leader admitted "Chinese and American interference" in Afghanistan's internal affairs. He appealed to his "terrorist group," who, according to him, were misled by foreign propaganda, to lay down their arms and avail themselves of the amnesty offered by the regime of Babrak Karmal. He hopes that he will be pardoned because of his "open and sincere confession," the radio said.

Captured arms and ammunitions, including hand grenades and explosives, were also shown to the newsmen, the radio added.

Offensive in Konarha Province

OW290225 Hong Kong AFP in English 2345 GMT 28 Apr 80

[By Jean-Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Marawara, east Afghanistan, April 29 (AFP)--A fierce offensive by Soviet and Afghan tanks emptied this Konarha Province valley of most of its inhabitants and left many villages and hamlets destroyed.

This correspondent was able to observe that the attack, backed by dozens of heavy tanks, was launched in mid-April and now most of this once fertile valley lies petrified amid the stench of rotting animal corpses. In Petaw, half-way between the provincial capital Chigha Sarai and the Pakistani border, a third of all the houses were destroyed by canon-fire and the mosque is half-wrecked.

The village might have numbered a thousand inhabitants before the attack. Now only a score are left living among the ruins, waiting to harvest the wheat which grows in terraces on mountainsides. The attack has left signs of havoc everywhere. Stone walls are breached, mud-huts flattened or blown to smithereens tank tracks scorch the earth and cut across wheat crops to firing positions. Scattered around these positions, among the spent cartridges, this correspondent found Bulgarian "TU-134" cigarette-packets with the mention "offered by Aeroflot".

Tattered military clothing abandoned along the roads points to the more gruesome aspects of the attack. Afghan rebels, acting as guides to this correspondent, said that six Soviets and 40 Afghan freedom fighters died in the fighting.

The Russians took away on trailers two tanks we knocked out, a rebel said. They also took away their dead and we buried ours, he added.

Last Sunday, canon-fire echoed in the valley, but this time only to celebrate the second anniversary of the Afghan Marxist revolution.

This correspondent saw that the Soviet-Afghan garrison firmly held the provincial capital of Chigha Sarai, but the rest of the area escaped its control.

Skirmishes in Other Provinces

BK271030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Reports from Kabul say the mojahedin ambushed a convoy in the area of (Separhar) in Nangarhar Province and destroyed two tanks. They took 30 prisoners along with their weapons. There are also reports of mojahedin attacks at (Sostia) in Paktia Province and (Alishangeen) in Laghman Province. The report also speaks of a strike in Kabul University since the 12th of this month.

Resistance Coalition Meeting

BK260320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0306 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 26 Apr (AFP)--Afghan resistance groups meeting here Friday resolved to continue their "jihad" (holy war) against the Soviet Union and its "puppets" in Afghanistan.

At the first open meeting of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan (IALA) formed by five resistance groups last January, IALA chief Ghulam Rasul Saiyaf, said: "Our patient fight is a lesson for the world to follow. Our fighters have proved that bombs and guns can never destroy our (Islamic) belief and faith," he said claiming that the "mojahedin" (Moslem fighters) have "removed the false fear of Russian superiority."

Mr Saiyaf said the Soviets intervened militarily "after failing to conquer Afghanistan through ideological warfare waged through (former rulers) Nur Mohamad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin," both of whom have been assassinated.

"Our aim is great and long term. Our struggle is for creating concrete defence positions in Afghanistan for advancement of Islam to Soviet central Asia and Europe," the IALA chief said.

IALA sources said Friday's meeting was also attended by Kazi Amin, deputy chairman of the Hikmatya faction of the Hezb-e Eslami group, which had withdrawn from the alliance in March. "Talks are going on for their merger again," the sources said.

However, groups supporting the return of ex-King Zahir Shah to Afghanistan were not allowed to attend the meeting.

The sources also announced that nine Iran-based Afghan groups who have formed a unified command in the provinces bordering Iran have extended support to IALA.

REBEL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON RESISTANCE, FOREIGN TIES

LD281407 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 25 Apr 80 pp 35-37

[Interview given to Huda al-Husayni by Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, chairman of the "Islamic Association of Afghanistan"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We have heard from some of those who have come from Afghanistan that the real mojahedin are fighting inside the country and do not recognize your leadership over them on the grounds that each tribe is defending itself?

[Answer] This matter is being exaggerated. Those who say that only the tribes are fighting are infiltrators in the ranks of the revolution, because only the liberation movements here and inside Afghanistan are engaged in the jihad, which is still continuing. The tribal system does not exist throughout Afghanistan. The mojahedin fight as tribes but the tribes are linked with one of the organizations, and it is on this basis that they act. But, as I have said, there are some infiltrators. They are the followers of King Mohammad Zahir Shah. You must not forget either the members of the Khalq party and the Parcham party who infiltrate the mojahedin to confuse the fighters.

[Question] Yesterday I was in Miram Shah [Pakistan], where I met some of the Afghans living in tents there. I asked them in whose name and for whom they were fighting. All of them answered that they were fighting "for the return of Zahir Shah."

[Answer] I told you that the infiltrators sent by Mohammad Zahir Shah are present, particularly in the Paktia area. They want the king to return, but they carry little weight. They are also present in the area of Qandahar (these two areas have been occupied by the Soviets). They are not fighting alone but with our help.

[Question] To what extent can you resist the Soviet occupation?

[Answer] The resistance will continue. It will not stop as long as the Soviet occupation army is on our land. We have not emigrated and we will not emigrate. We will fight.

[Question] What do you rely on?

[Answer] As Muslims, we rely first of all on God Almighty and then on our strong determination. For arms, we depend on the enemy's weapons. So far our source of arms has been the enemy. We hope that Muslims throughout the world will carry out their duty to their peoples and states and particularly to their interests. We believe that if they do not act and supply us with arms and if Afghanistan falls and the destructive communist tide spills over the Hindu Kush Mountains into the neighboring countries, you would not be able to resist it. Afghanistan is the best place for resisting the Soviets. Only in Afghanistan can the Soviets be hit and their empire destroyed, because all the people are prepared to fight under all difficult conditions.

[Question] Beside the Islamic conference held in Islamabad 2 months ago, have you privately contacted the Arab and Islamic states?

[Answer] It appears that the Arab and Islamic countries are overcautious. These countries' leaders cannot do their duty at the appropriate time. We have often knocked on their doors but they were afraid, while the situation throughout the world deteriorated. In the Gulf, for example, they were thinking of communism, while in other parts of the Arab world and during the Taraki and Hafizollah regimes they looked on and did not react. However, we hope that they will now have a sense of responsibility and be aware of the communist danger threatening their states and hurtling toward them like a roaring waterfall.

[Question] How do you interpret the attitude of the PLO?

[Answer] The PLO attitude has pained us very much. We never imagined that this organization, which has the character of "the resistance" and wants to fight imperialist domination, liberate its land and break its shackles, supported the occupation of other countries and the displacement of peoples. The PLO has stabbed every Afghan in the heart. Even though the PLO and its leadership have stood against us, we still consider ourselves soldiers for the liberation of Palestine.

[Question] Why did the Islamic conference not recognize the unity you announced?

[Answer] It promised to do so but, as I told you, the Muslims and Arabs are too reserved in their decisions. However, we want Afghan unity to be real and not formal.

[Question] What political line are you pursuing?

[Answer] The line of liberating Afghanistan from foreign ideological, cultural and economic domination. Afghanistan must be its own master. We are tired of foreign domination of our people. I also aspire for the people to rule by the Islamic ideology which they have chosen and to which they continue to adhere. As part of the Islamic nation, we hope to have strong ties with it. Also, being one of the nonaligned states, we want our country to be nonaligned and free. We reject Soviet and American trusteeship. We want to be free in our domestic and foreign policies and to be in control of our country's resources, so that the workers and the peasant will benefit and not be colonized by a foreign country, even if it is sincere in its affection for us.

[Question] Do you regard the Iranian Revolution as Islamic or not?

[Answer] Certainly, it is an Islamic revolution, but we will not be exactly like Iran. We will adopt an Islamic line of our own choice and according to our Islamic principles.

[Question] Do you believe that you constitute a danger to Pakistan?

[Answer] The Soviet danger is threatening Pakistan, but the greatest danger is lack of interest in our revolution. If we leave the Afghan revolutionaries without arms, the Soviets have ambitions in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and, of course, Pakistan. These areas must protect themselves by seeing that the revolution in Afghanistan succeeds, because we are undoubtedly the deterrent protecting these states. As you know, Afghanistan is the safety valve of the Islamic world. In any case, we hope that the Soviets will not pass over our bodies. If we are finished, however, the Soviets will not go across the Khyber Pass but through Baluchistan, because it is better for them, especially since Soviet intrigues have done their work there. The Baluchis will welcome them.

[Question] Do you believe that Ziaul Haq will open a dialogue with the Soviets and, if he does, will that affect you?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, the presence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is not new. We have old ties with the area, including ties of kinship, language and blood. Therefore I believe that, in whatever it does, Pakistan will not close its eyes to the Afghan revolution and the refugees. But if it changes its line and sells us out, our reaction will not be to threaten Pakistan's independence and destiny; we will rely on the Pakistani tribes, with which we have strong ties, to confront the Pakistani state.

[Question] Why are you doing nothing to win Soviet Muslims' support and, consequently, to foment an Islamic revolution inside the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We have a plan to do so and we will carry it out. We have found some response from the Muslim Soviet Army which came to us. We found it ready to help us, and we are trying to utilize it.

Toward the end of the interview, Rabbani expressed a desire to visit India to tell the Indian leaders that their siding with the Soviets is not in their interest, especially when there are 100 million Muslims in India.

CORRECTION TO KARMAL DISTRIBUTES MILITARY PROMOTIONS

Corrections to the item entitled "Karmal Distributes Military Promotions," published in the 28 April South Asia DAILY REPORT, C 8, are as follows:

Page C 8, fourth paragraph should read: Brigadier General 'Abdol Qader, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council, to the rank of major general; Mohammad Rafti', minister of defense; Nazar Mohammad, general commander of the air force and air defense force to the rank of major general; and Colonel Aqa, general director of the department of political matters of the armed forces, to the ranks of brigadier general;

Same page, last paragraph should read: [Name indistinct] Zarmal, from the rank of colonel to the rank of brigadier general. ...Supplying corrected ranks.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK261600 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The Bangladesh Government views with great concern the crisis in Iran-U.S. relations and is deeply worried over yesterday's incident to rescue the hostages from Tehran. This was stated by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Dacca today while commenting on the attempted U.S. rescue operation in Iran.

The spokesman said Bangladesh has always advocated an early, peaceful and honorable settlement of the hostages issue. Bangladesh is of the view that the problem should be approached with utmost restraint and patience and further escalation avoided in the larger interest of peace and stability. Bangladesh sincerely believes that renewed efforts would be made to find an honorable and peaceful solution of this problem at an early date.

PRESIDENT ZIA REDISTRIBUTES GOVERNMENT POSTS

BK251518 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman today redistributed the ministries and divisions among the Council of Ministers and reallocated responsibilities to the ministers of state and the deputy ministers. The president also appointed eight ministers of state and four deputy ministers and administered the oath of office to these ministers at Banga Bhavan this afternoon.

The new ministers of state are: Begam Taslima Abid, Mohammad Ismail, Chowdhury Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui, L.K. Siddiqui, Dr Mohammad Faridul Huda, Dr (Mohammad Aftabuz Zaman), (Sirajul Haq Mantri) and Amirul Islam Kalam.

The deputy ministers are: Prof Abdul Salam, Begum Mamud Fatima Kabir, Zafar Imam and Iqbal Hussain Chowdhury.

Under the redistribution of the ministries and divisions, Vice President Justice Abdus Sattar has been given the responsibility of the ministries of law and parliamentary affairs and youth development.

Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari has been alloted the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and Mohammad Saifur Rahman has been given the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance.

Shamsul Huda Chowdhury will look after the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and K.M. Obaidur Rahman will be responsible for civil aviation and tourism.

Habibullah Khan will be in charge of the Ministry of Jute and the responsibility of the Ministry of Religious Affairs has gone to Abdur Rahman.

The portfolios of the ministers of state and the deputy ministers are:

Ministers of State:

Industry	Abdur Mannan Sikdar
Public Works and Urban Development	Fazlul Karim

Manpower and Social Welfare	Attauddin Khan
Women's Affairs	Begum Taslima Abid
Land Administration and Land Reform	Mohammad Ismail
Commerce	Chowdhury Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui
Power, Water Resources and Flood Control	L.K. Siddiqui
Health and Population Control	Dr Mohammad Faridul Huda
Fisheries and Livestock	Dr (Mohammad Aftabuz Zaman)
Textiles	(Sirajul Haq Mantri)
Sports and Culture	Amirul Islam Kalam

Deputy ministers:

Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperation	Begum (Kamrul Nahar Chakar)
Home Affairs	Prof Abadul Salam
Health and Population Control	Mamud Fatima Kabir
Relief and Rehabilitation	Zafar Imam
Food	Iqbal Hussain Chowdhury

President Ziaur Rahman has appointed Dr M.N. Huda as an adviser with the status of a minister. Earlier, Dr Huda was relieved of his ministerial responsibility at his own request.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

BK260620 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has returned home after attending the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe at the head of a four-member Bangladesh delegation.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ISSUED ON HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK251506 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1456 GMT 25 Apr 80

["Statement of official spokesman made on 25 April 1980"]

[Text] The Government of India notes with concern and regret the reported military attempt made by the U. S. Government to rescue U.S. diplomatic hostages in Tehran early on Friday, 25 April. While the Government of India is against the violation of diplomatic immunities and threats to the safety and life of diplomats, and in this context sympathizes with the predicament of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, it cannot condone military adventurism of the type inherent in the attempt of the U.S. which can have large-scale and long-term negative implications for stability and peace in the west Asian region. The U.S. operation has only tended to complicate the situation further, and to heighten tensions. India is opposed to the use of force and military means in resolving international issues. The Government of India hopes that all parties would still act with restraint in dealing with the critical situation that exists in relations between the U.S. and Iran. The Government of India earnestly hopes that the U.S. will desist from resorting to any further military means in dealing with the situation. The Government of India also hopes that all parties concerned will respect the imperative need for peaceful negotiation and will not act in contravention of the requirements of international law and humanity.

DELHI COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK261411 Delhi Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 26 Apr 80

[News commentary by Mahender Kumar, All-India Radio commentator]

[Text] The American attempt to rescue the hostages held in Tehran, which has ended in a miserable failure, has come as a surprise to everybody. It must have been a big surprise even to the American Congress. Under American law, the President has to consult the Congress before ordering the use of military force anywhere. But apparently the Congress had not been consulted; and it is well that Mr Carter has accepted full responsibility for the initiation, cancellation and even for the failure of the mission.

The operation also came as a surprise to the U.S. allies abroad, especially the NATO powers and Japan. Mr Carter was persuading these countries to cooperate in imposing economic sanctions against Iran. The most potent argument used in its favor was that if such action is taken, America may not have to use force to rescue the hostages. It is an irony that while efforts were being made to make the allies tow the American line, this operation, involving the use of force, was undertaken. Mr Carter cannot claim that even if the mission had succeeded it would not have resulted in much bloodshed. Such missions are never bloodless. One is reminded of the operation carried out by the Israeli troops at Entebbe in Uganda a few years ago. That operation also involved some bloodshed. If the American operation had succeeded, it would have been much more bloody than the Entebbe operation. The reason is that circumstances are very different. At Entebbe, the diplomats were beseiged in an isolated building. But the American hostages are held and closely guarded in the very heart of the thickly populated city of Tehran.

How far America will now be able to persuade its allies to impose sanctions is yet to be seen. No doubt the mission was a very closely guarded secret, as such missions should be. Even the Iranians knew nothing about it till the announcement was made from Washington. One wonders why Mr Carter decided to order this operation at this time. The Entebbe operation, to which a reference has already been made, was undertaken a few days after a number of diplomats were held as hostages. But the American operation was ordered more than 6 months after the Iranian students surrounded the American Embassy in Tehran.

It is difficult to agree with Mr Carter that it was a humanitarian mission. No doubt the families of the American hostages are anxious about their near and dear ones. They want that they should safely come back home. But they are also anxious that no such step should be taken as should make their plight even more miserable.

Even if the planes had not collided, it is doubtful if the mission would have been a complete success. As it is, its failure can only further inflame Iranian tempers. The only helpful side of this sad episode is the fact that there was no clash between American commandos and the Iranian forces.

It is possible that Mr Carter's idea was to achieve something spectacular to improve his chances of being nominated as a candidate for the Presidential election. It might have happened if the mission had been a success. But its ending in a miserable failure has very much reduced the chances of Mr Carter being reelected President in November this year.

What far-reaching effects this incident may have cannot be said at this stage. The appraisal made by a spokesman of the Government of India in this respect seems to be correct. As he said, this incident has only added to the tension already existing in this region. The situation has been further complicated. Everybody wishing that peace should prevail in this region would hope and pray that restraint is observed and no party takes any drastic action. It is hoped that Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Iranian Government will be able to adopt an attitude of moderation and keep in check the students who are holding the American hostages.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 26 APR

BK261032 Delhi Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived in New Delhi today on a 4-day official visit. He will have two rounds of talks with the external affairs minister. Later he will call on the prime minister. During his stay in the capital, Andrei will also have discussions with the ministers for commerce, industry and petroleum.

Talks Held

BK261646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] At the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's talks with External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi today, there was a broad agreement of views on the international situation, particularly developments in this region. The Romanian foreign minister also called on Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee and Industries Minister Dr Charanjit Chanana.

Power Generation Assistance

BK280923 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Romania has shown interest in the power extension program of India. Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei discussed the possibility of Romania's participation in India's power program, both the thermal and hydro power generation, when he called on Energy Minister Ghani Khan Chaudhury in New Delhi last evening. Andrei conveyed to Chaudhury that Romania would assist India with the supply of power generation equipment.

Rao Dinner Toast

BK280939 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao held a dinner in honor of Stefan Andrei, minister of external affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in New Delhi on April 24. Proposing a toast, Narasimha Rao said:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you, foreign minister, and distinguished members of your delegation to our country. We welcome you as representatives of a country with which India has had traditionally friendly relations. We are confident that your excellency's visit will serve to further strengthen these relations.

We have already had an opportunity of discussing at considerable length important international questions as well as of reviewing the development of our bilateral relations. During your meetings with other members of our government in the course of your visit, you will no doubt have occasion to discuss in great detail the questions of closer Indian-Romanian cooperation.

Excellency, the people of India blessed us with an overwhelming mandate; and we are now taking steps to fulfill our commitments to them. Since assuming office in January, our government has given the highest priority to the revitalization of economy. Yet, we are ever conscious that in our endeavor to improve the lot of the common man we need a tension-free environment around us. All our efforts would come to nought if there were to be an unchecked escalation of tension around us.

Although our two countries are geographically far separated and pursue different socio-economic systems, they share a common commitment, indeed a common dedication, to the consolidation of world peace. We have taken note of the contribution made by Romania to the process of detente in Europe, a process which we welcomed in the conviction that the relaxation of tensions is always a positive development. Excellency, I am sure you will agree that peace must be universal and indivisible. We hope, therefore, that detente will not remain confined to one particular region of the world alone.

We have watched with growing concern some recent international developments, particularly in our neighboring region of south west Asia. The last 2 years have witnessed far-reaching political changes in the countries of this area. Regrettably, there is a tendency to resist in the moves which tend to escalate tensions with every passing day. A reckless competition seems to be emerging, not only on land, but also in international waters surrounding this region. We are naturally concerned at these developments which carry in them the seeds of possible conflict and conflagration.

India has been engaged in consultation with friendly countries to explore common elements from which a solution to the regional problem could emerge. We are prepared to continue working patiently, guided by the firm belief that the countries in the region have reaffirmed their desire to pursue their programmes of socioeconomic development in a manner of their own choice. All these countries are members of the nonaligned movement and are firmly committed to following the path of nonalignment in their policies.

It is with this perception that we have been impressing upon all concerned the need for utmost restraint and for seeking solutions to the political problems through the process of negotiations and in a spirit of peaceful coexistence.

Excellency, it is incontrovertible that modern science and technology have contributed greatly to the welfare of mankind. Unfortunately, however, this has also been responsible for the creation of a destructive potential through the development of new weapons of the frightening power of destruction. This makes it all the more important that we should bend our energy to prevent horrors of a new armed conflict. It is, therefore, imperative to make new efforts towards disarmament, beginning with the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and aiming at their eventual elimination.

Excellency, it is eloquent testimony to the cordiality of our relations that there are no outstanding problems between India and Romania. It is our firm conviction that contacts between our two countries shall continue to grow in strength. The exchange of visits between representatives of our two countries acquire special significance since they contribute to a better understanding of each other.

Minister, your visit is short and subjects you to the rigours of the Indian summer. But I hope that you will carry back memories of a happy stay and meaningful discussions. I particularly hope that you will enjoy your visit to the beautiful and historic city of Agra.

Friends, may I now request you all to join me in a toast to the health of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; distinguished members of his delegation and to the further strengthening of Indian-Romanian friendship for the benefit of our two peoples.

ARAB DELEGATION LED BY IRAQ VISITS GANDHI

BK271041 Hong Kong AFP in English 1657 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Apr (AFP)--A visiting joint Arab delegation, led by Hamid Alwan, Iraqi minister for state foreign affairs, called on Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi here today. Later, the delegation, which includes the representatives of Morocco and Qatar, was the guest of honour at a luncheon hosted by Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

The delegation, which is visiting various countries to solicit support for the Palestinian cause and against the Camp David accords, conveyed to Indian leaders that their task here was only too easy since India had already given full support to Palestinian cause, besides according diplomatic status to the PLO mission here.

DELHI COMMENTS ON PLO'S NEW INITIATIVE

BK281252 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 28 Apr 80

[News commentary by Mohinder Kumar, All-India Radio commentator]

[Text] If the Palestinian problem has so far defied solution, it is not because of the lack of any reasonable formula but because of the absence of the political will to defuse the tension-ridden situation. As for the formula to resolve the issue, the latest 5-point plan drawn up by the Palestinian Liberation Organization provides an excellent one.

A notable point of the plan is that it envisages the settling of the Palestine issue under the auspices of the United Nations. Other points are the immediate Israeli withdrawal from the occupied areas and UN trusteeship over these areas. The plan also calls for holding a referendum among all the Palestinians.

By offering this plan, the Palestinian Liberation Organization has given proof of their genuine desire to solve the issue by means of peaceful negotiations.

There is no doubt about the fact that the West Bank areas of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip belong to them. It will be recalled that when the State of Israel was established, these two regions were not made part of it. Nor were they included in any other country neighboring the new state. The meaning is quite clear. These areas were meant to belong to the Palestinians who were rendered homeless when the State of Israel was set up.

This is such a glaring fact that it could not be ignored when the Camp David accord was signed. That is exactly why the two parties to the agreement, namely Egypt and Israel, were required to talk together with a view to resolving this issue.

It is now becoming clearer every day that so far as this issue is concerned, the Camp David agreement does not hold any propect of success. The initial suspicion that Israeli Prime Minister Begin is interested in nothing more than peace with Egypt has proved to be well-founded. As-Sadat may have brought up the question at his various talks with Begin, but so far as Begin is concerned, he has never paid much attention to it. On the contrary, Israel, under his stewardship, is pushing forward the plan to colonize the areas belonging to the Palestinians. In other ways also, Israel is tightening its hold on these areas. Without resolving this issue, the Camp David agreement will remain incomplete. That is why the Palestinian Liberation Organization has come out with this plan as an alternative to the Camp David accord, a little before As-Sadat and Begin were due to start another round of talks.

The Palestinians are also trying to get the agreement of as many countries as possible to their plan. A top level PLO delegation is touring several European capitals to seek support for it. It is well known that many European leaders have shown remarkable flexibility toward the Palestinian issue. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that they will be inclined to consider the plan as an alternative to the Camp David agreement.

Among other countries, the support of the nonaligned and the developing countries is almost assured for the plan. India has consistently supported the cause of the Palestinians and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has reaffirmed that it will continue to do so. It is therefore expected that the Palestinian plan will get very wide support.

This brings us to the real hurdle in the solution of the Palestinian issue. If the Camp David agreement is facing failure, it is not because of any inherent weakness in the agreement itself. The real reason is the attitude of Israel, particularly its Prime Minister Begin. Who can insure that his attitude to the Palestinian plan, however reasonable it may be, will be different from the attitude he has been adopting toward the Camp David agreement? In spite of all the support the plan may enjoy, it can succeed only if adequate pressure can be brought upon Begin to adopt a conciliatory attitude. This can be done only by the American President. But will Mr Carter be willing to do so in this election year? Or will he prefer to placate the Jewish lobby in his country as before? That is the big question.

MINISTER MAKES CLEAR STAND ON PROPOSED IRAN BLOCKADE

BK281327 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Apr (AFP)--Commerce Minister Prajab Kumar Mukherjee indicated today that long-term trade agreement between India and the USSR would be signed in Moscow in October next. Mr. Mukherjee, who was talking to the press at Calcutta, also disclosed that an Iranian delegation would visit India next month to explore the possibilities of further trade between the two countries.

Commenting on a press report that Iran wanted more goods from India following the proposed economic blockade by the United States and her allies, the minister said: "We have made it clear that we have nothing to do with the blockade. We definitely want to boost up trade with all countries, including Iran."

INDIA OFFERS ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAM IN BUILDING ECONOMY

BK281325 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Minister of State for Finance Jagannath Pahadia has offered India's cooperation to Vietnam in building its economy. He was speaking to a three-member delegation from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam [as heard] who called on him in New Delhi today. Pahadia said that while the expertise developed by India in various fields can be made available to Vietnam, India has also to learn a few things from Vietnam.

The delegation, led by the vice minister of state, planning committee of Vietnam [as heard], is in the country to exchange views on national coordination of programs of economic and technical assistance under the auspices of the UNDP.

PRESIDENT GREETS KARMAL ON AFGHAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK270937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy has sent a message of greetings to Afghanistan President Babrak Karmal on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr Revolution. In his message, Sanjiva Reddy expressed confidence that the traditional friendly relations between India and Afghanistan will be strengthened in the years to come.

BANGLADESH, INDIA HOLD RIVER TALKS IN NEW DELHI

BK260510 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The 18th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh joint river commission resumes its talks in New Delhi today. An 11-member Bangladesh delegation headed by Jamaluddin Ahmed, deputy prime minister and co-chairman of the commission, arrived in New Delhi yesterday to participate. The India delegation is being headed by Ghani Khan Choudhury, energy minister and co-chairman of the commission.

Talking to newsmen at New Delhi, the Bangladesh deputy prime minister expressed the hope that the talks will be fruitful. Earlier, he told newsmen at Dacca airport that no new issue will be taken up at this meeting. The All-India Radio Dacca correspondent Saugata Ghosh reports that Ahmed said among the items on the agenda are the augmentation of the flow of the Ganges, sharing of the Tista River waters, the problem of border rivers and the utilization of common rivers.

Further Details

BK261638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Union Irrigation Minister Ghani Khan Choudhury has stressed the need for augmenting the Ganges water supply to prevent further damage to the Calcutta port.

Speaking at the resumed 18th meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh joint rivers commission in New Delhi today, he said it should be provided that at least 40,000 cusecs of water flow through the Hooghly throughout the year. Choudhury, who was leading the Indian delegation, expressed the hope that a mutually satisfactory solution will be found and the two governments will agree upon a scheme to augment the Ganges flow. Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister Jamaulddin Ahmed, who is leading his country's delegation, also stressed the need to augment the dry season flow of the Ganges for the socioeconomic progress of the people living in the Ganges basin. Ahmed said his country is ready to continue the dialog till a mutually satisfactory solution is found. He said the Bangladesh proposal for increasing the water resources provides for building storages in Nepal. He said it will not only increase the flow of the Ganges during the dry season but also bring increased benefits in flood control, hydro-power, irrigation and navigation.

Earlier Ghani Khan Choudhury told the meeting that extreme droughts this year in the Ganges basin had proved beyond doubt the imperative need to augment the flow of the Ganges in its lower reaches to meet the growing requirements of the two countries.

Talks Conclude

BK281321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Indo-Bangladesh joint rivers commission has decided to meet again to further discuss the issues which could not be resolved at its latest meeting which concluded in New Delhi today. The leader of the Bangladesh delegation has invited the Indian delegation to hold the next meeting in Dacca in June this year. The three-day meeting of the commission in New Delhi discussed the issues which could not be decided in its earlier meeting held in February. These included the proposals of the two sides for augmentation of resources of water in the Ganges during the lean season.

India impressed upon Bangladesh the need to insure at least 40,000 cusecs of water throughout the year from the Ganges for the Calcutta port which has been badly hit by inadequate water supply. Bangladesh has proposed the construction of reservoirs in Nepal for storing water to increase the flow of the Ganges.

INQUIRY ORDERED INTO KILLING OF SIKH RELIGIOUS LEADER

BK251024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The home minister has ordered the CBI [Central Bureau of Investigation] to take over the investigation of the murder of Nirankari [Sikh religious sect] chief Baba Gurbachan Singh. He said no effort will be spared to trace all those responsible for the crime as soon as possible. As already reported, Baba Gurbachan Singh was shot at and killed by a masked assassin at his residence last night. His bodyguard was also shot dead. Delhi police commissioner Bhinder said it was a well planned murder. He said investigations are continuing.

Prime Minister Gandhi this morning went to the residence of Nirankari chief Baba Gurbachan Singh. She met the members of the baba's family and offered her condolences. She assured the baba's followers that the government will conduct a thorough investigation and bring the culprits to book.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SCORES U.S. HOSTAGES RESCUE MISSION

BK260158 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad has expressed deep regret and concern on behalf of the Pakistan Government over the abortive operation of the U.S. task force apparently aimed at freeing U.S. citizens held hostage in Iran.

The spokesman described the operation as a clear violation of international rules and law. He said yesterday that the inappropriate and regrettable action was a serious violation of Iran's sovereignty, and could have far-reaching implications for the peace and security of the region.

The spokesman praised the responsible and prudent reaction of the Iranian foreign minister in appealing for patience and restraint. The spokesman reiterated Pakistan's consistent policy of opposing the use of force or any sort of pressure or intimidation to solve the hostage issue. He said that Pakistan firmly adheres to this policy and will cooperate with Iran in its struggle for the defense of its sovereignty and national dignity.

The spokesman described as ridiculous the incorrect and sinister speculations of certain foreign mass media regarding the possibility that the U.S. aircraft launched their operationfrom Pakistan. Categorically rejecting these sinister allegations he said that any attempt to involve Pakistan in the U.S. action by any means must be rejected with contempt.

KARACHI COMMENTS ON U.S. ACTION AGAINST IRAN

BK290326 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 28 Apr 80

[A.A. Zamir Zubedi commentary]

[Text] The so-called rescue operation in Iran was nothing but a desperate act on the part of President Jimmy Carter to improve his position in the forthcoming U.S. Presidential elections. The arrogance with which the U.S. administration behaved last week showed how the superpowers want to (?suppress) smaller nations. The U.S. action against Iran--an Islamic and brotherly country of Pakistan--and the Soviet intervention in another Islamic country, Afghanistan, can be called nothing but an act of aggression against both these countries by the two superpowers. Pakistan has always identified itself with the freedom struggles of both these countries and supported their people in achieving their just and equitable rights. It has as strongly condemned the U.S. action in Iran as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Calling the U.S. move an adventurous act, the Government of Pakistan has expressed its shock and dismay over the flagrant violation of international norms and laws, in the move rescuing the American hostages in Iran. This impermissible act, actually, constitutes a serious violation of Iran's soverignty. Pakistan's view that the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages by use of force could have far-reaching consequences for peace and security in the region is wholly correct.

The peace in the region has already been threatened by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The latest U.S. action has actually destabilized the entire political and economic situation, both in the Middle East and South Asia. The free nations of the region are fully justified in believing that that both the superpowers are now out to make this region a battleground to settle their scores.

The people of Iran and Afghanistan are striving hard to resist the intervention in their internal affairs by the big powers. In Afghanistan, the people have already taken up arms against the Soviet invaders. The Iranian people by the grace of God have succeeded in frustrating the U.S. attempt to violate their sovereignty.

The U.S. military adventurism has been condemned by all the peace-and justice-loving countries of the world. Even the right thinking Americans have strongly reacted against the U.S. action. According to latest reports, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has resigned and disassociated himself from such actions. Press reports disclose that Cyrus Vance had opposed the idea but was overruled.

With so much hue and cry and strong opposition from within and without, the U.S. Government should have come out with a categorical statement to abandon such actions in the future. Instead, President Carter's national security advisor Brzezinski has not only called the U.S. action morally right and politically justified, but also said that the U.S. would persist in its efforts and use all other methods to achieve the objective.

It is indeed a sad and deplorable attitude. It is hoped that the U.S. administration would look into its own recent past and realize the futility of using force even against smaller nations. However, if it [words indistinct] find peaceful means to release the American hostages in Iran, such an attitude will go a long way in strengthening the United Nations organizations and other international bodies in maintaining world peace and saving humanity from the destruction of nuclear weapons.

KARACHI RADIO SAYS U.S. FORCES ON WORLDWIDE ALERT

BK261601 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report, U.S. forces worldwide have been placed on alert. The decision has been taken as a precaution in view of the worsening situation following the failure of the U.S. action to rescue the hostages in Iran.

Reporting this from Washington PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL says President Carter is holding continuous policy discussions with his senior advisors including the secretary of state, secretary of defense and chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. The U.S. President has also dispatched messages to the leaders of Britian, West Germany, France and other allied countries explaining the abortive U.S. hostage rescue attempt and seeking their continued support. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher also held meetings with envoys of 20 U.S. allied countries to explain the U.S. position on the hostages issue.

PRC BORDER TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 10-DAY VISIT

BK290350 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A six-member border trade delegation from the People's Republic of China arrived in Islamabad this evening on a 10-day visit to Pakistan. The delegation will call on the secretary of commerce tomorrow and will also hold meetings with other senior officials of the ministry. The Chinese trade delegation will leave Islamabad for Gilgit on Thursday where they are expected to sign a border trade agreement for the year 1980-81.

Under the proposed agreement the [border] trade between the two countries is likely to go up to a level of 37 million rupees a year. The two countries traded 34 million rupees worth of goods each way during the year 1979-80.

VISITING USSR DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL 28 APR

BK281106 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The visiting Soviet tractor export delegation signed in Karachi today a protocol with a private concern for progressive manufacturing of tractors in Pakistan. A proposal for setting up a plant with a cost of 35 million rupees is being submitted to the government for approval. The Soviet delegation has agreed to provide a long-term credit up to $20 million on account. According to the program, 80 percent of spare parts will be manufactured in Pakistan in 5 years' time.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER RETURNS FROM LIBYA

BK281530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi returned to Islamabad today after a 3-day visit to Libya. During his stay in Tripoli he exchanged views with Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki on bilateral matters and the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference. The talks with Dr at-Turayki were an extension of the discussions held between the two foreign ministers earlier this month in Salisbury during the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe.

PARTY LEADER SAYS AFGHAN INSURGENTS SENT TO SIBERIA

OW272304 Hong Kong AFP in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Islamabad, April 28 (AFP)--More than 13,000 Moslem insurgents have been sent to Siberia in the Soviet Union for opposing the regime of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, a Pakistani politician, Mufti Mehmud, said yesterday. Addressing a convention of the five-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) in Mirpur in Pakistani-held Kashmir, PNA chief Mufti Mehmud said his information was based on "authentic reports" from Afghanistan. He said the Soviet Union committed "grave atrocities" in Afghanistan and a large number of Afghan villages had been bombed and then bulldozed.

So far about 100,000 people have died in Afghanistan and a similar number have been jailed, he said. The PNA chief said that Soviet troops had destroyed crops by spraying poisonous chemicals on fields to starve the population. He added that Soviet weapons propaganda material and money were pouring into Pakistani Baluchistan for "subversive activities".

PRESIDENT HAQ ADDRESSES BALUCH REGIMENT 28 APR

BK281048 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the armed forces is an institution which should not only serve as the custodian of the country's integrity and solidarity but should also serve as a fountainhead of aspiration through their exemplary conduct reflecting the nation's unity, cohesion and Islamic character. He was addressing the officers and jawans [soldiers] of the Baluch regiment on the occasion of the reunion celebrations of the regiment in Abottabad today.

He said in order to enable the country to face the present crucial situation, it had become all the more imperative that we should fortify our faith in the ideology of Pakistan, which is Islam and is the basis of the creation of this country. Details of the president's address are still coming in.

MALDIVES

PRESIDENT CONFIRMS ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

BK280744 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Colombo, 28 Apr (AFP)--President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of Maldives has confirmed there was a recent plot to overthrow his government in the Indian Ocean archipelago, the Sri Lanka DAILY NEWS said today.

The newspaper published a report from British free-lance journalist Elizabeth Colton who said that Gayoom in an interview in the Maldivian capital of Male told her last Saturday there is growing evidence to prove that European mercenaries were involved in the plot.

Detailed London investigations into the movement of several well-known British mercenaries last February have been corroborated by Sri Lankan and Maldivian police records Mr. Gayoom said.

Mr. Gayoom said he did not know why the mercenaries had cancelled their plan.

Gayoom, 43, came to power in November 1979 in the archipelago of nearly 2,000 islands lying 400 miles south west of Sri Lanka.

The newspaper report said the national security service chief, Ilyas Ibrahim, had implied that former President Ibrahim Nasir was behind the plot.

Nasir, 54, who had ruled the country autocratically for 21 years resigned in 1978 and left Maldives for Singapore with his family shortly after Mr. Gayoom assumed office.

A presidential commission is conducting investigations into allegations that Nasir had misappropriated $4 million of government funds and other charges of abuse of power.

The report said Ibrahim however admitted there had been no reliable information to support the theory that Nasir had been behind the plot.

NEPAL

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON U.S. RESCUE ATTEMPT

BK271542 Katmandu External Service in English 1430 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] His majesty's government has reiterated its stand on the hostage issue and said that the continued holding of the U.S. diplomatic mission personnel as hostages is contrary to established international law and their safety is the responsibility of the receiving state.

As regards the rescue mission, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: We realize that it was undertaken after many avenues of peaceful settlement have been attempted and failed. However, this military operation not only took place across international boundaries, it also carried the inherent risk of serious and far-reaching consequences, he added. His majesty's government feels that the solution of the problem is still possible through restraint on all sides and the use of peaceful means.

ARAB DELEGATION IN KATMANDU ON VISIT

BK281631 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A seven-member Arab delegation led by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan has arrived in Katmandu earlier today.

The Arab delegation was welcomed at the Tribhuvan international airport by Assistant Minister of Industry and Commerce Sambhu Lal Shrestha. The delegation comprises of Arab League members from Morocco, Qatar, the Palestinian people and Iraq.

AFP Reports Further Details

BK281632 Hong Kong AFP in English 1455 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Katmandu 28 Apr (AFP)--Nepal recognised the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) officially today after holding 90 minute talks with a five member Arab delegation which arrived here this afternoon.

The delegation, led by Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, comprises members from Morocco, Qatar and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Talking to the press at the airport Mr. 'Alwan said the main objective of the mission was to inform the Nepalese Government leaders and other senior officials about the Arab League's view on the Camp David and other treaties signed between Egypt and Israel.

Mr Hamid said "the Egypt-Israel treaty including the Camp David agreement has threatened peace and security not only in the Arab world but also in the world at large".

Asked about the purpose of the visit of the Arab delegation Mr 'Alwan said "our task it to explain the decisions of the Arab heads of state summit meet held in Baghdad in 1978 and in Tunisia last November."

He said as per the decision of the last Arab heads of state's summit conference held in Tunisia it was decided that missions be sent to different friendly countries to explain their situation and the dangerous consequences of Camp David and Israel-Arab treaties.

During their stay the Arab delegation is scheduled to meet King Birendra and also call on Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa.

Their present visit to Nepal is the second leg of a five nation tour. The delegation arrived here from New Delhi and will proceed to Beijing, the Philippines and Japan.

The Arab delegation, soon after its arrival, held formal talks with the Nepalese foreign minister at the Foreign Ministry. The Arab delegation is understood to have explained to Mr. Shahi about the consequences of the Camp David [words indistinct] and the [words indistinct] Israel treaty. They also discussed the current political development in the region. During the talks the Arab delegation explained that in their view the Camp David treaty is almost dead because it has failed to solve the Middle East problem Nepalese Foreign Ministry sources told AFP.

The second round of official talks is expected to be held exclusively between the Iraqi foreign minister and Nepalese Foreign Ministry officials this evening on bilateral economic and trade relations. Nepal is desirous of importing crude oil on a long term basis from 1981 onwards, to maintain the regular supply even after the completion of the purchase contact with the Soviet Union, an official source said. This delegation will leave here on May 30 for Beijing.

Nepal Recognizes PLO

BK281624 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Nepal has recognized the Palestinian Liberation Organization--the PLO--as the legal representative of the Palestinian people. This was stated by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan after his talks with Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi in Katmandu today.

After the talks, 'Alwan told RASHTRIYA SAMACHAR SAMITI [Nepali news agency] that he explained the details of the Arab priorities and ideas about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He reiterated that the Palestinian people were at the fore of the struggle and said we are delighted and happy by the decision of Nepal to extend full recognition to the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. He said we also express the desire of the Arab countries to strengthen and augment our relationship with Nepal and we are convinced that there are no [words indistinct] between Nepal and the Arab countries. Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi endorsed the view of 'Alwan.

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON NATIONAL REFERENDUM

BK261554 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 26 Apr 80

[by Kedar Man Singh]

[Text] Katmandu, 26 Apr (AFP)--Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said today he was hopeful that the May 2 national referendum would be conducted "peacefully". He warned in a lengthy statement to journalists that the authorities would "crush" any elements that aimed to take advantage of the situation.

The referendum was called by Nepal's King Birendra to enable the country to decide through universal adult suffrage whether it wanted to be ruled through a multi-party system or through the non-party panchayat government under Premier Thapa.

"For me the referendum is the most important job for the time being so I am giving priority to it. Once the referendum is over, I shall deal with the economic problem," Prime Minister Thapa said. Once the referendum results were known he said constitutional changes would be made in terms of the proclamation of King Birendra on December 16 last year. "Whatever the results of the referendum, they should be accepted by the leaders of both the multi-party camp and the partyless panchayat camp," he said. The prime minister described charges that the government was conspiring to rig the referdum as "absurd".

He said he did not want to comment on the outcome of the referendum "because I myself as prime minister am not supposed to make any such remarks". He appealed to multi-party leaders to refrain from violence and to control their supporters so that the process could be conducted peacefully. Prime Minister Thapa said the Nepalese Government had postponed the departure of a royal Nepalese Army contingent for UNIFIL duties in Lebanon because of the referendum. Some 500 Nepalese forces currently serving in United Nations detachments in Lebanon, he added would be called back to Katmandu before the scheduled end of their tour of duty so that they could participate in the referendum.

Meanwhile Mr K.P. Bhattarai, acting president of the outlawed Nepali Congress told AFP today that he was hopeful 62.4 percent of the country's 7.2 million registered voters would go to the polls. He said he hoped to win the referendum with 70 percent support from the voters and said his assessment was based on studies conducted by his party.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

President's Office on Body Return

LD281709 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, the following statement has been issued bythe presidential office in connection with the handover of the bodies of the victims of American aggression against Iran's territory:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Eminence Archbishop Capucci, as you know, the president, Mr Bani-Sadr, in his press conference announced that the Iranian Government will hand over the bodies of those who were killed in the American Government's recent aggressive act to their families. Despite this announcement by the Iranian Islamic president the American media have embarked upon extensive propaganda against Iran's revolution in this connection, and this clearly shows that the American Government recognizes absolutely no value in human beings and that it takes into consideration only matters that serve its purpose. It is not certain that these bodies would be returned to their families by the American Government. For this reason, we would like to ask you, with the cooperation of a representative of his holiness the pope, the Swiss ambassador as a representative of a neutral state and a representative of the International Red Cross, to deliver the bodies of the victims of this flagrant aggression by the United States, which are now kept at the coroner's office, to their families.

[Signed] The head of the presidential office, Reza Taqavi.

Student Statement 116: Trial

LD281735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau, this afternoon the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued their 116th statement. It is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

God's greetings and grave upon the brave Muslim people of Esfahan, Yazd and Najafabad. Greetings to you, the nation that arose in a unified rank in the path of the Islamic Revolution and that confirmed the glory of the Muslims and the victory of the revolution through your dear and blissful martyrs. Greetings to you inhabitants of these cities, who, in solid ranks behind Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution, are ready for martyrdom and jihad at any time.

Truly, it was due to our faith in God, the belief of the oppressed and valiant Iranian nation and the sublime sincerity and piety of the imam of the nation that God Almighty crushed this inhumane and frightful conspiracy of the great Satan through his decree. Through this disgraceful defeat the light of faith became brighter in the hearts of our struggling nation and the hopeful hearts of the oppressed people became firmer in their belief in the defeat of slimsy superpowers. This defeat also caused trepidation in the government of the mother of corruption in the West. The American Government should have learned that whenever it indulges in such vile acts against the nations in order to achieve power and whenever it indulges in treason it will become more exposed before the world and before the eyes of people the world over.

The American nation should know that the responsibility for all the hardships, actions or other events concerning the hostages rests with Carter personally and the rest of his criminal collaborators. The world knows that so far we the Muslim students have acted with complete goodwill toward these spies. However, if the American nation does not prevent these savage acts by Carter, all the hostages will be dispatched to hell. America should know that it should hand back Mohammad Reza and the wealth he has plundered to the Iranian nation. Otherwise the hostages will be tried and will receive the punishment prescribed for those who commit reason against Islam and the Muslims.

In order to keep these spy hostages safe and to have them ready for the day of the trial, we have sent a number of them to the cities of Yazd, Esfahan and Najafabad. We request the honorable and committed clergy and various strata of the people, and especially the brave and struggling youth of those cities, to cooperate with the students who have come with the hostages from the den of espionage and to guard these spies. We emphasize that they should speedily and with revolutionary awareness neutralize any kind of conspiracy or suspicious movement, especially around the place of their residence.

We beseech God Almighty for greatness and honor for you in implementing the wishes of the oppressed people.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Defense Minister Favors Hostage Release

LD290758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0639 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Interview of Iranian Defense Minister Mostafa Chamran by unidentified "Guards' Program" interviewer--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] All the attacks by the United States and Iraq are due to the American hostages. As a member of Parliament and as defense minister--as you are at present--what it your view regarding the hostages and please tell us what will be done with them?

[Answer] It is a long subject, from a political and philosophical point of view, which has been and is being discussed. As you know, the ambassadors of foreign countries have objected to us over why Iranian students have not observed diplomatic etiquette. Why they have broken international, diplomatic rules and have taken a number of Americans as hostages. I should say that the hostages taken are in fact a painful cry that our nation, after 50-odd years of oppression, pain and torture, has echoed throughout the world against the Western world. During the 50-odd years that the United States, directly and indirectly, subjected our nation to oppression and torture, more than hundreds of thousands were martyred. More than 1 million were made homeless. Much damage and treachery and many crimes were committed as a result of the U.S. colonial policy in this country, especially since the victory of the revolution the nation has witnessed that, after all the (?disturbances), the United States has not given up.

By way of the plots that it hatches through its agents at home and abroad--as in Dr Mosaddeq's era--it intends to destroy the system of our revolution.

This is a painful cry that has come out of the painful chest of the nation, in the form of hostage taking and has been manifested in such a way that it would thus shake the world and wake it up, to tell the world to be aware of the crimes and murders that have been committed in this country.

When one is subjected to oppression, one has the right to shout in protest, to swear, to express his objection to the world in any way possible.

This hostage taking is in the form of a 50-year objection by our nation against the West.

Regarding the fate of the hostages, I believe that those who are detained at the espionage den and elsewhere should be released at the suitable time, because they themselves are not our aim. Our aim is the U.S. colonialistic policy. The hostages are detained so that U.S foreign policy is put on trial, not the persons who have no value on their own. Some might say that among these people there are 10 or 12 spies; that is, they were spying for America. In reply to them I should say that it is natural for any country to assign a group for gathering information for their country. Every country which has an embassy in Iran at present, no doubt has some staff members who are busy gathering information about this country for their own country.

Therefore, what those 10 or 12 were doing to gather information, or in other words, spying for the United States of America at the U.S. Embassy is an international practice and acceptable to all.

Therefore, you cannot arrest and try the person who is assigned, and whose mission is politically acceptable to the world and which everybody is doing. What we are putting on trial is the wrong political course adopted by America in the Third World countries over the past 50 years.

I believe that U.S. policy should be put on trial; a trial that would expose to the world the wrongdoings, crimes and murders committed by the United States of America over the past years. Then, after the world has learned and when the United States of America has accepted and been judged fairly, all the hostages should be released.

Tabataba'i on Hostage Solution

DW290913 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German to East and West Germany 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts from correspondent Encke interview in Tehran with Sadeq Tabataba'i, coordinator in the office of the Iranian head of government, in German--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is there any solution left at all in the hostage affair? Are there any political prospects and thus also chances for a solution of this crisis?

[Answer] At the moment it is hard to analyze and to show prospects. All I can say is that this action by the Americans has considerably aggravated the solution of the problem. We will examine the whole thing with commonsense and logic, as well as with patience, and continue to contemplate measures. What we expect, however, is the new attitude of the allies of the United States in Europe. Only then could we talk about the further political situation and the future situation of the U.S. citizens in the Tehran embassy--though they are no longer in Tehran effective today.

The attitude of the Europeans really must be in such a direction that they accept Iran's demand and desist from considering this taking of hostages as a separate problem between Iran and the United States.

[Question] Do you see Iran's future prospects more in the East or more in the West?

[Answer] That depends on the attitude of the West European states. If they retain the attitude toward Iran they have had so far, then it will be an automatic consequence that Iran's relations will more and more tend toward the Eastern bloc states. As for the question of whether this tendency will remain purely economic or will also proceed over the political to the ideological staircase, I do not believe that these relations will exert any ideological influence on the Islamic Revolution in Iran, yet I am sure that the political relations will be further enhanced. The reason for this is also, and quite simply, that the economic cooperation so far practiced with the West has been cut off or weakened owing to the political attitude in these countries.

[Question] Is it conceivable that Iran will also call on the Soviet Union for military help in view of the increasing American threat?

[Answer] This is a question for the future, though I do not consider it out of the question.

Bakhtiar Denies Prior Knowledge

NC281252 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 28 (AFP)--A spokesman for former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last head of government under the shah's regime, today denied a report in the Italian weekly magazine PANORAMA that he had prior notice from Washington of last Thursday's abortive bid by a U.S. commando to rescue the 50 American hostages from Tehran Embassy.

The spokesman dismissed as "crazy" a PANORAMA article claiming the commando raid was to have been the prelude to a counterrevolutionary coup that would have returned him to Iran to take charge of a projected "liberated zone".

Army Warning

LD291108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0959 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a circular to the armed forces has warned them of the following:

The failure of Carter's plan and its repercussions, considering the imminence of the U.S. elections and the disagreement of the U.S. President with the views of some of the Cabinet members regarding abstaining from military intervention by the U.S. Government in Iran, which led to the resignation of the secretary of state of that country, have clarified the fact that Carter intends to compensate for the failure of his previous plan, in the short time left before the start of his election campaign to regain his lost (?face) and to change American public opinion in his own favor. For the achievement of this plan, he has no doubt prepared another plan ready for action, so that he may implement it as soon as possible.

Since as we have seen and according to information received, he dispatched his (?marines) to Bahrain and other suitable areas on 25 April, we should accept that another (?plan) is about to be (?implemented) soon.

Regarding these poi ts and the responsibility and mission of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic to safeguard the Islamic Revolution of Iran and its aims, all the persn personnel are expected to be on their guard with exceptional alertness, perform their duties and assigned tasks carefully and watchfully expect extensive action by the U.S. Army, so that they will not be caught off-guard and may foil Carter's plan in time.

Commentary on Brzezinski

LD282002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] REUTER reported today that Brzezinski has said that America's abortive operation to release the hostages should be a warning to Iranians not to underestimate America's power and not to doubt America's inclination to use military force. This, of course, is not the first time that Brzezinski has shown America's military might to us and threatened that unless we let America off the hook he will shower with shells and machinegun bullets and do this and that.

But this is the first time that he has spoken from a position of weakness and has warned Iranians not to underestimate America's power. Brzezinski's phrase means that we have no right to underestimate America's might despite its fiasco. However, whether we have the right or not, the whole world is belittling America's might--and America's weakness is something that has been proven to everybody.

It was in the course of the Vietnam war that the hollowness of this paper tiger was exposed to everyone. The [word indistinct] Red River incident proved once again that this paper tiger can only roar lying down and that, since its roars are sufficiently loud, it believes that everyone will think that this most excruciating noise is reaching the ear from a truly monumental and mighty monster.

The fact is, however, that if we look at the speaker of these words; that is, Mr Brzezinski himself, we will truly feel sorry for him. For with all his alleged power and his threats and designs he is whistling in the dark. For in the end, his hirelings, as we have witnessed, failed to conquer a single inch of Iran's desert, and while they were limping to safety they did not even have the courage to collect the bodies left behind. And yet they are warning us not to underestimate them.

Hail to Poland, which has so far exported three such geniuses in security affairs to other countries--all three of whom have been able to beat everyone else in the human race hands down in terms of bloodthirstiness, murderous acts and pillaging! These three men, who are the offspring of the old Polish feudal system, have achieved such historical notoriety that perhaps they will never be forgotten.

The first Polish fellow was named Dzerzhinskiy. After the Russian revolution, he took charge of the CHEKA organization in its entirety, and the memory of those massacres he perpetrated as the first head of the Russian security organization following the Russian revolution is well known.

The second Pole was Menzhinskiy, his fellow countryman, and who as the head of the OGPU [Unified State Political Administration], killed as many people as he could and managed to increase the figure of the innocent people killed in Russia to 6 million.

And now we are witnessing the third much-heralded Pole, who is none other than Mr Brzezinski. He, of course, is pretty well known to everyone, and his position as the adviser in implementing the deposed shah's security plans including the massacre of 60,000 people by that evil man are not something that is concealed from anyone.

This third fellow, however, seems to have struck it particularly unlucky in the latter stages of his career, being confronted by a power that is no longer afraid of his threats.

This has led him to direct all his saber-rattling only against his own hirelings and to bring disgrace only to himself. And since Mr Brzezinski is, as 'Arafat has put it, extremely versatile, then, in order not to be hurt too much by all the things that boomerang on him, he would, of course, not ignore psychological war, rumor-mongering and falsification in the hope that, in this way, he might be able to prevent others from not taking him too seriously.

In this context one should mention the news reports they put about in the world regarding Iran, particularly about Kordestan, in an effort to at least take the sting out of their defeat. And the uninformed American people do not know that Tabas is in the east of Iran and Kordestan in the west. They imagine that Tabas is next door to Sanandaj and that the American Marines are busy in this area. Let them be pleased with themselves on this score; for it might not be all that far-fetched anyway.

Student on Hostages

OW251358 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1215 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Telephone interview conducted in English by NHK reporter with unidentified Iranian student holding U.S. hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran following White House spokesman Powell's announcement of U.S. rescue operations in Iran--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Are you going to do... to take same action against the hostages in this stage?

[Student] If we see any sign of military action, we would do what we said.

[Reporter] Yeah, but the operation was already canceled.

[Student] I know, but... that is what I am saying. We don't believe that that was an action. It is just a lie. If we get sure that that was an action, then later on we are going to decide about it.

Garmarudi Denies Money Demand

LD281226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0959 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to UPI, Carter's national security adviser, Brzezinski said yesterday that America is not planning to buy the bodies of the Americans and that should Iran demand money for the return of the bodies of the eight Americans killed in the abortive rescue attempt of the hostages, America would turn it down.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown also expressed his concern over reports that the Iranians are not prepared to return the bodies unless they received some money. He said: We suggest that the bodies be exchanged [as heard] for return of bodies of soldiers is an old tradition which is even observed between enemies, whereas we are not the Iranian people's enemies.

To clarify the situation, the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic contacted presidential cultural and press adviser, Musavi Garmarudi: He said that this report is utterly false, adding: The Iranian Government has not demanded any money for the return of the bodies of the eight Americans.

Bodies Transferred

NC281601 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28 (AFP)--The bodies of nine American Marines killed during Friday morning's unsuccessful attempt to rescue the hostages at Tehran's American Embassy were transferred early today to the medical-legal institute here, the newspaper KEYHAN reported.

The bodies will remain there until the government decides what to do about them, the newspaper said.

Capucci Statement

NC281200 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 28 (AFP)--Exiled Archbishop of Jerusalem Hilarion Capucci was leaving Rome later today for Tehran to receive the bodies of the American servicemen killed in last week's abortive attempt to rescue the U.S. Embassy hostages there.

Msgr Capucci, contacted by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone, said that he was undertaking the mission for "humanitarian and religious reasons." Ways and means of returning the bodies to the United States would be determined in Tehran, he added.

Earlier today Tehran Radio said that the bodies would be handed over to representatives of the pope, the Swiss Government and the International Red Cross.

Hostages' Tabriz Arrival

JN281622 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] A number of U.S. hostages accompanied by a group of Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have arrived in Tabriz, the center of eastern Azarbayjan.

The initiative to move the hostages comes after the U.S. military attack against the Iranian lands and in order to foil any U.S. conspiracy. It has been decided that the U.S. hostage spies will be transferred to the various cities of Iran.

Further on Arrival

JN281812 Tehran International Service in Arabic1745 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A number of U.S. hostages accompanied by a group of Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have arrived in Tabriz, the center of eastern Azarbayjan.

Other groups of U.S. hostages have been transferred to Qom, Yazd, Esfahan and Najafabad.

Attacks on Embassy Reported

LD281746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1724 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to the report of the central news bureau, the public relations spokesman of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy today announced:

Last night several armed attacks were made by counterrevolutionaries and domestic mercenaries of America at the den of espionage. The first attack was made from a white Benz car from the northern section of Mobarezin Street, and was repulsed by the Islamic Revolution Guards stationed around the den of espionage.

The second attack, which was made from a cream-colored Peykan car through the same position, was also repulsed by the brother guards.

The third attack was made from another Peykan car and this, too, was repulsed by the brother guards.

Army Says U.S. Jets Fire on Plane

LD291018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

At 1211 today, 29 April, while an airplane of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran was on a patrol flight over the Oman sea region, it was shot at by two U.S. F-14 jets. Within 3 minutes two airplanes of the Iranian Air Force from the Bandar 'Abbas base confronted the U.S. jets and at 1231 flew escort to the patrol airplane. The U.S. planes then changed their direction.

Afghan Hezb-e Eslami Condemnation

GF281740 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by Hezb-e Eslami Ra'd of Afghanistan in Ahvaz--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful, the struggling nation of Afghanistan severely condemns the aggressive acts of the criminal U.S. planes and armed forces near the second city of the prophet [presumably Meshed] and their schemes which, thank God, failed because they were contrary to God's will. We ask all Muslims and the oppressed peoples of the world to mobilize immediately against the Eastern and Western bloodsucking superpowers and to keep this world clean by removing all of this litter.

Nobari on U.S. Action

LD251338 Hamburg DPA in German 1319 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Hamburg--The president of the Iranian Central Bank, Ali Reza Nobari has called the American attempt to free the hostages "the signal for the start of a war." The president, who is currently taking part in a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Hamburg, described the American operation as a gross violation of international law. The American act could lead to chaos in the Middle East. "The Muslim population in the Middle East will not stand idly by in the face of this attack on Iran. I can see chaos brewing. Revolution in the Middle East, and I am talking here not of governments but of peoples, will not be long in coming."

NBC Correspondent Expelled

LD282028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2002 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The Ministry of National Guidance has ordered Rick Davis, correspondent of the American NBC Television Network, to leave Iran as soon as possible. According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the decision to expel him is the result of repeated telephone calls by the students living in the U.S. concerning the report which Rick Davis sent about the murder of the martyr Ashtiyani.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS FIVE BOMBS PLANTED, EXPLODE

LD281643 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to our reporters, at 1730 today there was an explosion at the northwestern corner of a parking lot in Imam Khomeyni Square in Tehran, as a result of which two people were killed and five other injured. The explosion also caused heavy damage to seven cars, one pick-up belonging to the reconstruction crusade organization and one motorcycle.

According to our reporter, as a result of this explosion, the driver of the motorcycle and one person near the scene of the explosion were killed. The intensity of the explosion was so great that windows of many shops within 50 to 70 metres of the blast were also damaged.

Within a few minutes of the explosion, the Revolution Guards Corps, police officers and firemen surrounded the area, put out the fire and neutralized an unexploded bomb. Various groups of people rushed to the aid of foremen and others to put out the fire.

In his last telephone call our reporter noted the number of injured as eight, and added that nine cars were destroyed in the explosion and that nearby shops have been closed. Meanwhile, the PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported that nearly 16 cars in the parking area caught fire. PARS NEWS AGENCY revealed that the incident resulted in 2 killed and 13 injured, all of whom were treated as out-patients and released. According to our correspondent, a total of five time-bombs have been planted in various locations in Tehran today, of which two exploded and two were neutralized [numbers as heard] by the guards of the precinct nine.

Groups Claim Responsibility

NC282004 Paris AFP in English 1958 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28 (AFP)--A group called the "Federal Front for the Liberation of Iran" claimed responsibility for the bomb attacks today that left several people dead and wounded.

A senior Interior Ministry official said in a televised interview that the group was previously unknown to ministry authorities.

Three bombs exploded in south Tehran, one in a movie house, another in the same area that damaged a hairdresser's shop and a hotel and the third, the most violent, in Khomeyni Square near the international communications center.

The Khomeyni Square attack was claimed by an organization that calls itself the "Khorramdin Shock Group" in a telephone call from Tehran to the Paris office of former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. It was the first such claim by this group.

There were conflicting figures on the number of casualties from today's bombings, with the toll in some reports running as high as seven dead and several dozen injured.

Further on Explosions

JN282054 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] No less than two persons were killed and 31 injured as a result of two bomb explosions in Tehran today. The first explosion, which took place in a movie theater, resulted in many people injured. The second explosion, which took place in the heart of the capital, martyred two persons, injured many people and damaged a number of cars.

It was learned that another bomb was discovered at the site of the incident. It was defused by the police and the Revolution Guards.

In a statement issued following the explosions, the technical association of the oppressed said that America, the failure, carried out these explosions and the killing of innocent people through its internal Zionist agents.

BANI-SADR CHAIRS REVOLUTION COUNCIL, MINISTERIAL SESSION

LD282043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] A joint meeting of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers was convened tonight in the prime minister's palace under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president. At the end of the meeting Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, told newsmen that in tonight's session discussions were held concerning the general, current national issues. Concerning today's explosions he said that necessary orders have been issued concerning the strengthening of the city's cadres. The Council of Ministers decided to ask Mr Mahdavi Kani, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry, to supervise the matter. He will issue the necessary orders to the committees. The police are also ready to act in their capacity. Concerning the approval of the country's general budget Dr Habibi said that in the field of economic problems the most important issue which we are facing is to approve the budget as soon as possible and to outline the general features of the budget. The general features of the budget and the principles upon which the budget should be based have already been decided and it will be finalized during the next week or so. While this question is being studied, the issue of inflation will also be considered alongside the budget. The steps which should be taken in order to reduce inflation include a number of budgetry decisions. In addition to this, we should concentrate somewhat more on development projects.

Concerning the universities and the national entrance examination Dr Habibi said: We are continuing our studies concerning the reviewing of the national entrance examination.

According to the decision of the Revolution Council the selection of students will be based on new regulations and principles based on the new educational system first of all those principles, rules and regulations should be defined and later we will select the students on the basis of those regulations. So long as these principles are not defined we will not have a national entrance examination.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Reports of Clashes

LD281817 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The commander of the gendarmerie in Kermanshah region this morning told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that armed Iraqi assailants attacked the Kangab (gendarmerie) border post and the border region from 0100 through 0330 this morning. The gendarmerie officers repulsed the attacks. In this clash one gendarmerie jeep was destroyed.

We have also received a report from the Paveh governor's office that shooting took place last night around the city and in the villages of (Muriyas) and Mahirud. The commander of the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said in connection with these shootings that one of the Islamic Revolution Guards was injured in last night's clashes. He added that heavy casualties were inflicted on the assailants and a considerable amount of weapons and ammunition was seized by the guards during the recent clashes between the Islamic Revolution Guards and the attackers in the Paveh region and [word indistinct].

Civil Plane Landing

LD282111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] An official of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, describing the investigation of the passengers of the Iraqi plane which was forced to land on Iranian territory yesterday, said that the investigation showed that the plane is an Iraqi commercial civil aircraft which had been flying between Baghdad and Basrah but had lost its way due to the breakdown of its communication equipment and had entered Iranian territory. He added that investigations are still proceeding at the place where the aircraft landed by questioning passengers of the aircraft and in an attempt to determine whether it had belonged to the Iraqi pilot training institute [sentence as heard]. So far, no trace has been found of any binoculars or other reconnaisance equipment inside the plane or in the possession of any of its passengers. As a result, they are staying in Tehran with every convenience and will be held in Iran until the completion of legal proceedings, when they will be handed over to the Iraqi Government.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION AT UNIVERSITIES

Call to Shiraz Students

GF281257 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Announcement issued by the supervisor of Shiraz University--no date given, read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with the order issued by the president and the Revolution Council that universities should open and resume normal activities, all professors, students and staff of Shiraz University are asked to resume their normal activities and return to class in order to demonstrate their support for the Revolution Council in these sensitive times in which U.S. imperialism is openly declaring war on the Iranian nation and government by landing its commandos.

The resumption of normal activities at the university and the prevention of any violent and illogical clashes on the sacred university campus is like a holy war. It is the religious and national duty of every member of the university to assist this holy war.

Shiraz Reported Calm

GF281830 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] The colleges of Shiraz University were calm today. Groups of students gathered at the campus and discussed the recent U.S. military aggression against Iranian territory. An official of the arts and science college stated in a conversation with our correspondent that certain classes were in session. The education council of the university held a meeting and decisions were taken with respect to problems at the university.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Fallahi Scores Kordestan 'Rebels'

LD251348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0700 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Speech by General Fallahi, commander of Iranian land forces, at 25 April Friday prayers in Tehran University--live]

[Excerpt] Regarding the incidents in Kordestan, I will point out certain things to you: The events in Kordestan coincided with the internal disorders in the universities. There was a direct link between the internal clashes in the universities and the attacks on military installations in Kordestan. All the telephone contacts between the provinces and Sanandaj testified to this link.

They hoped vainly that with the attacks on military installations and--God forbid--with the fall of the garrison they could escalate the internal clashes in the universities and elsewhere. They made the attacks on military installations and possible victory the basis for continuing the internal clashes.

Regarding Kordestan, on 20 February 1979 the Mahabad garrison was attacked and plundered, without provocation; on 17 March 1979 the Sanandaj garrison was attacked and 21 of our best youths were killed; They surrounded and killed the best of our Revolution Guards and brother soldiers; in Saqqez, while our brother soldiers were passing over a bridge, 25 were killed.

We were passersby and defenders of the military installations. The armed forces were never the attackers in any Kurdish region. The army and the Revolution Guards are the guardians of the revolution. They suffered loss of life when passing by, when defending; even Tehran's First Infantry Division, which suffered loss of life in Baneh, and our Revolution Guards who died between Baneh and Sardasht--they were all passing.

All this testifies to the untruthfulness, enmity and hypocrisy of the unlawful armed groups in Kordestan. [shouts of "God is great" from the crowd]

On 17 April a military column left Tehran for Kermanshah and Sanandaj in order to be stationed on the Iraqi border in Kordestan Province; in the past this was carried out by aircraft of the ground forces [as heard] and by helicopters. During the recent events we were forced to fortify our positions on the Iran-Iraq border in Sardasht and Baneh. On the other hand we were faced with limitations concerning the air force, the airborne forces and the helicopters [as heard], because they belong to the nation and aerial deployments are expensive. Hence, it was carried out overland. As you know, school teachers in Sanandaj who receive their salaries from this nation, instead of teaching the nation's children, closed down the schools and blocked the path of the military column. The army was then forced to go through the mountains and incur heavy expenses.

According to the contract signed between the goodwill mission and the honorable people of Sanandaj, the brother Revolution Guards were to leave Sanandaj and the army were to control the airport, the officers club and television station. Control of the city was to be assigned to the police and unlawful armed groups were to leave the city. In spite of the commitment between the goodwill mission, who were the imam's representatives, and the people of Sanandaj we know that the officers club, in which our brother soldiers were, the television station, the airport and the military garrison were attacked. They were disregarding and were disrespectful to the contract between the goodwill mission and the people.

In such a case you are aware that any Muslim, any human being would have the right to defend himself. [Shouts of "God is great"] In defense of the installations, since there is no overland access, we are forced to defend the Sanandaj garrison, the officers club and other installations with mortars and cannonfire. Every firearm in the world has definitely a 'firing error factor' [zarib-e khataye tirandazi]. We have previously advised those living in the area around the officers club to leave the area, lest--God forbid--while defending the club our bullets should strike the houses; the houses have been evacuated. They are spreading extensive propaganda that the army has bombarded the whole of Sanandaj with cannons and helicopters and done this and that.

Yes. The airforce has defended the sky over Sanandaj and the military installations there. The helicipters have defended the military installations. Cannons and mortar-launchers have been fired. All this has been done for the preservation of the club, the airport, television station and the army garrison. [shouts of "God is great"]

At this moment your brother soldiers in the mountains around Saqqez and Sanandaj, at Sanandaj airport, in Baneh and the mountains around Baneh and Sanandaj are underfire by assailants, enemies and counterrevolutionaries and are defending their posts bravely and with self-sacrifice, for God, the imam and the Muslim nation. [shouts of "God is great"]

Finally, these unlawful armed groups have repeatedly declared that they will defend Iran's frontiers alongside the army. Those who prevent the normal passage of a military column inside Sanandaj, those who killed 45 of the best of our soldiers during the past few days, how can they claim that they will defend the Iran-Iraq border alongside us? Those who receive RPG-7 ammunition directly from the Iraqi Army, those who are openly receiving their required weapons directly from the Iraqi Army through the border regions of Sardasht and Piranshahr today, how are they going to stop the aggression of the Iraqi Army along the Iran-Iraq border alongside us?

First of all, they are definitely not such a group. They do not possess such battle strength and capacity to stand against the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran or to stand against the Iraqi Army along the border. In fact, the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran does not (?guarantee) or endorse them. [shouts of "God is great"] The army has doubts about the honesty and Islamic dignity of this unlawful political group. [shouts of "God is great"] The army would never believe or be deceived and would defend the Iran-Iraq frontiers, especially in Kordestan, with strength on its own and would only rely on God, the heroic nation of Iran, Islam and the imam of the nation and no one else. [shouts of "God is great"]

Kordestan Army Statement

LD271110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0938 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The following statement has been issued by Kordestan's 28th Army Division:

In the name of God. Combative Iranian nation, the counterrevolutionaries are trying to cause destruction in Sanandaj and then attribute it to the army and the corps of Revolution Guards. During the past few days, they destroyed the gendarmerie building and the television station, a number of private homes and set oil tanker trucks on fire. Moreover, they are removing everything from the city, and in order to remove all traces of their treason then blow up the sites. As a result a number of people have sought refuge in the garrison asking for protection.

President's Office on Fighting

LD271218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0939 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] The president's office, in a contact with the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced: Since, in spite of the one-sided cease-fire [presumably in Sanandaj] for 6 hours last Friday, the unlawful armed forces did not stop agitating and resisting and fighting against the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, the armed forces have been forced to fight them with the utmost decisiveness and will continue their mission.

Sanandaj Statement

LD271220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Statement No 7 of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed in Sanandaj was issued today. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name, O heroic people of Iran, O brave Muslims of Sanandaj: War and clashes have broken out for 3 days in this region.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in support of the Army of the Islamic Republic, after the necessary reminders decided to act on their just rights and clear the routes to the borders and rescue the brave strugglers in the officers' club from the siege and finally liberate government installation, the governor general's office, the radio and TV station and the airport. The self-sacrificing members of the guards corps started their move from two directions; the first column from the garrison toward the governor general's office and the officers' club; the second column toward the radio and TV station. Consequently, these centers were taken over by the guards corps and the siege was broken.

Inspired by the president's message and the worried eyes of the great nation of Iran, the guards corps is determined to guarantee the sovereignty of the government of free Iran in the region, in order to free the Muslims from the yoke of torture and [word indistinct] parties.

Kurdish Leader Alleges Atrocities

OW280122 Hong Kong AFP in English 0118 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 28 (AFP)--Shaykh Ezzedin Husseini, religious chief of the Iranian Kurds, last night accused President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of "committing atrocities in Kordestan" and appealed to Iranians to "organize against the Tehran regime to establish a popular government."

Shaykh Husseini told AFP that many people had been killed and wounded and many houses destroyed in Kordestan. He denounced the "economic blockade against Sanandaj, which today lacks fuel, clothing and medicine." A major city in Kordestan, Sanandas has been under attack by Iranian Government forces. Shaykh Husseni said he wanted the International Red Cross, the United Nations and "all progressive forces" to know that "the Kurdish people are being attacked by a government which claims it is defending their interests."

"In Vietnam, in Algeria, it was foreigners who massacred the population, but in Kordestan it is the central government," he said. Asserting that the Kurds wanted peace, he added that last year, "although victorious, we agreed to a ceasefire, but the state has been preparing a new attack on us for the past five months and now no longer wants to negotiate." In Kordestan, fighting has not diminished in intensity despite an appeal Saturday by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In the area of Baneh, in southern Kordestan, the army continues to bomb cities, and one-third of the buildings in Baneh have been destroyed, Kurd sources say. According to the extreme leftist Komalah Party, the peshmergas (Kurdish autonomist guerrillas) downed a helicopter in Sanandaj and captured its English-speaking pilot. The Kurds claim to control the entire city except its western section, where the army barracks are located, but this is denied by the central government.

In areas of western Azarbayjan, Kurds report violent clashes with government forces, and in Kordestan, they report air bombings.

Kermanshah Hostages

LD281322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Kermanshah, talks at the Islamic Revolution Court of Qasr-e Dhirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab on the release of the remaining 33 hostages of the [word indistinct] Sar-e Pol-e Zahab road--whose ordinary members [presumably civilians] have already been freed and whose military members are still in captivity--took place between mediators of the court and the abductors. According to the same report, the negotiations have reached a satisfactory conclusion and it is hoped that the said group would be released soon.

Jannati on Ahvaz Incident

GF281715 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The following telegram has been sent by Hojjat ol-Eslam Jannati, the canon governor of Khuzestan and member of the council on vigilance, to his holiness the leader of revolution and founder of the Islamic republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni:

In his exalted name, esteemed leader of the Islamic Revolution, His Excellency Imam Khomeyni: With personal greetings and wishes of a long life and further success for Your Eminence, [I wish to inform that] the events of the free radio-television debate on Sunday, 27 April, which openly insulted and offended the prayer holders and honorable citizens of Ahvaz caused great anger and wrath among those beloved citizens. They will have ominous consequences if compensation is not forthcoming. Are those prayer holders, who had come to the university campus without any means of defense and with pure hearts, a bunch of scum and rabblerousers? Are the honorable citizens of Ahvaz, who have always been the pioneers in the furtherance of the goals of the great Islamic Revolution, a bunch of rabblerousers and bullies? Are the people who came to the university lawn emptyhanded to carry out the views and ideas of the great leader and those of the presidency and the Revolution Council, who were the subject of attack by plotters and conspirators, a bunch of rabblerousers? Can this be called a free debate or should it be called free cursing and provocation?

I beg you to issue instructions so that before anyone reacts the center for the dissemination of the Islamic facts and ideas [radio-TV] and the center of public enlightenment is not transformed into a center for cursing, disrespect and other counterrevolutionary acts. Wishing Your Excellency excellent health and a long life.

[Signed] Ahmad Jannati.

Reports of Attack in Mahshah

GF281725 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with PARS in Abadan this morning, the governor of Mahshahr announced that yesterday afternoon a group of 50 saboteurs attacked Sarbandar citizens. Four persons were injured as a result. The governor added that following the clashes gendarmarie personnel started shooting in the air and dispersed the attackers. The Mahshahr governor also said that the attackers have been identified and will be prosecuted.

Sanandaj Troop Deployment

LD290326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Muslim inhabitants of Sanandaj: The unlawful armed groups which have over many long months robbed you of your security, during the last moments of their foul life are resorting to all manner of strategy to spread sundry rumors aimed at preventing reestablishment of peace, security and tranquillity in your city.

After several days' efforts, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have now been deployed in the city and are safeguarding your security. These forces have come to Sanandaj with the intention of serving you. So hasten to welcome them and, with their cooperation and assistance, restore normal life to your own city.

Shiraz 'Supports' Revolution

GF290500 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] Responding to the call by the Muslim student center and organization at Shiraz University and the Friday imam of Shiraz, thousands of Shiraz citizens have held a march. The Shiraz citizens, chanting slogans against the criminal United States and its devoted servant Saddam Husayn, condemned the assassination of Ayatollah as-Sadr and his oppressed sister. The participants supported the decisions of the Revolution Council and the president regarding the universities.

Having traversed the prearranged streets, the marchers gathered at Vakil mosque. There they participated in memorial services for Ayatollah as-Sadr. One of the students talked about the world devourers plots against and their confrontation with Iran's Islamic Revolution, the martyrdom of His Excellency Ayatollah as-Sadr, and the need for a cultural revolution in Iran. His remarks were greeted with shouts of "God is great" from the crowd.

Joint Staff Communique to Sanandaj

LD290614 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0545 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] Hello and good morning. We would like to draw your attention to a communique from the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Zealous inhabitants of Sanandaj: Using loudspeakers, counterrevolutionaries have spread the rumor in various cities that should you move away from the danger zone and join the army, the army would take you hostage.

Do not heed the empty threats of the counterrevolutionary agents. Come out of your homes all together and chant at the top of your voices "God is great" and join the army units. The open embraces of the homeland's soldiers, these ever-alert brothers of yours, are waiting to welcome you and give you sanctuary.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENCES ARAB TOUR

Meeting With Khomeyni

LD251920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, our country's minister of foreign affairs, met the imam of the nation at 1830 today. In this meeting he submitted a report on the recent events in our country to the imam and asked his permission for traveling to Arab countries.

Tour Begins 26 Apr

LD251924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that the trip of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of Iran, to Arab countries will begin tomorrow morning. The minister of foreign affairs will visit Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain respectively. During this trip, our country's minister of foreign affairs will discuss the following subjects with the respective countries' officials: the fortification of the position of Arab countries vis-a-vis the Camp David agreement, the position adopted by Arab countries vis-a-vis Egypt for the extradition of the deposed shah, the introduction of Iran's Islamic Revolution from various points of view, and a discussion regarding economic, political and cultural relations.

Visit to Damascus

JN271653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Beirut from Damascus today at the conclusion of his visit to Syria and his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

During this visit, Qotbzadeh will meet with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The foreign minister is also scheduled to meet with Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council in Lebanon.

In another development, Damascus Radio has broadcast several [word indistinct] on the importance of this visit and the changes made in the region by the Iranian Islamic Revolution. The radio also described the recent U.S. air aggression against Iran as air piracy.

Political observers in Damascus believe that the development of relations between Damascus and Tehran will consolidate the two countries' joint struggle against the U.S. plots in the region. They add that Qotbzadeh's visit to Damascus and some Arab states in the Persian Gulf region can bolster Iran's stand on the false allegations blared out by the Ba'thist clique in Iraq against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The visit will also strengthen Iran's relations with the Muslim peoples in the region.

Beirut Press Conference

JN282105 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said in Beirut today that the resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance proves that the decision pertaining to the operation to rescue the U.S. hostages was adopted by circles which are in a position to blow up the situation.

In a press conference held at the headquarters of the higher Islamic Shi'ite Council in Beirut, Qotbzadeh said that Vance was unaware of the decision on the abortive operation to rescue the hostages and that is why he resigned.

The foreign minister said that the hostage issue can only be solved by peaceful means and that restoring to the logic of force and pressure would never lead to a result. As for those killed during the abortive U.S. operation, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that the bodies will be handed over and that Iran will not ask for anything in return.

Asked whether Iran will plant mines in the Persian Gulf even without the consent of the other states in order to confront U.S. military operations, the foreign minister said: If the United States declines to heed the Persian Gulf states' instructions and recommendations and if it carries out another attack, it will be our right to take the necessary measures to defend ourselves.

On reports that Iran is likely to present new conditions for the release of the hostages--such as the recognition of the PLO by the United States, for example--the foreign minister said: Iran's stand has not changed. We demand the extradition of the deposed shah and the return of his wealth to the Iranian people.

In his statements, the foreign minister said: Iran's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the issue of the hostages, as well as Iran's endeavors to bring about the freedom of Afghanistan following the Soviet intervention, are all part of Iran's policy which we have charted. We will bring it into being. We will proceed along this road until the end, he added.

Qotbzadeh denied accepting the Soviet Union's help, adding that: We alone can fight against the United States without any Soviet help.

The foreign minister left Beirut for Kuwait today at the end of his visit to Lebanon, during which he met with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis, prime minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. He also held talks with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who hosted a luncheon in honor of Qotbzadeh.

Prior to his departure from Beirut, the foreign minister declared the Iranian people's support for the oppressed southern Lebanese citizens, asserting that Iran (?supports) Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Islamic Republic of Iran strongly condemns the plots aimed at partitioning Lebanon, he concluded.

'Arafat Meeting

LD282112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Iran's foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, met and conferred last night with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The chief of the PLO Political Bureau was also present. At this meeting, which continued until dawn this morning, the two sides discussed the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions as well as the general situation in the area, expecially in southern Lebanon. Following the meeting, 'Arafat said that any invasion of the Iranian Revolution is an invasion of the Palestinian revolution. 'Arafat said that the Palestinians and the Islamic Republic of Iran are struggling against U.S. imperialism.

Before meeting with 'Arafat, Qotbzadeh met with the leader of Amal movement in Madinat al-Zaha. In this meeting the situation in southern Lebanon and the role of the Islamic Republic of Iran in thwarting the U.S. and Israeli conspiracy were discussed.

Iran's foreign minister met this morning with Lebanon's President Shimon Perez [as heard] and the minister of foreign affairs.

Assassination Attempt

LD291026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY quoting the Kuwaiti Government news agency: There has been an assassination attempt on the life of Sadeq Qotbzadeh, our country's minister of foreign affairs, but he was not harmed at all.

Qotbzadeh arrived in Kuwait on Monday for talks with Kuwaiti officials. The Kuwaiti Government news agency quoting a Kuwaiti Government official, reported that no one in Qotbzadeh's entourage was harmed.

Syrian Joint Statement

For reportage of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's visit to Damascus and the text of the joint statement on the visit, see the Syria section of the 29 April 1980 issue of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

KHOMEYNI REPLIES TO CASTRO MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

LD281016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0940 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The following message was sent today by the founder of the Islamic Republic and the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, to a cable of support sent by Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Democratic Republic.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency Fidel Castro, the president of the Cuban Democratic Republic, Havana.

We received Your Excellency's telegram of support for the great revolution of the noble Iranian nation. I thank you for your sympathy and expression of support during these (?sensitive) times for our oppressed people.

By his flagrant aggression against the Iranian territory, Mr. Carter showed his true face to the people of the world; he also proved how false are the claims he makes about the defense of human rights and a humanitarian attitude by resorting to this savage act.

With the help of God, we shall resist until the total annihilation of the enemies of Islam and the oppressed peoples of the world, especially against the U.S. predator. Our very faith in God is a guarantee of our victory over all our enemies.

I wish Your Excellency and your nation success.

AFP INTERVIEWS IRANIAN OIL MINISTER MO'INFAR

NC271122 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 27 (AFP)--Iranian oil exports have dropped to 1.35 million barrels a day following a decision by several oil companies to follow the U.S. policy of boycotting Iran, Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akhbar Mo'infar admitted today.

Mr Mo'infar told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Japan's halt to Iranian purchases "did not bother Iran", though at 530,000 barrels a day, Japan was among Iran's main clients. The minister said Iran had decided to cut production and had found other customers, notably "Eastern European, Latin American and Asian countries". He refused to name the new customers, invoking "military secrets."

Mr Mo'Infar added that Iran would sell 500 percent of the crude turned down by the Japanese on the sport market.

Oil circles here noted today that Iran had never before admitted to such low exports. Until today, Mr Mo'infar had claimed regularly that the country's exports were stable at around two million barrels a day.

TEHRAN REPORTS GDR TO SUPPLY VARIOUS GOODS

LD262056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2020 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the GDR has announced its readiness to establish trade cooperation with Iran. Following the visit to GDR by our country's trade delegation, a note was signed in East Berlin in connection with increasing trade exchange and the expansion of economic and technical cooperation.

On the basis of the new agreements, the two countries will provide the necessary facilities toward an expeditious increase in trade and technical exchange. Moreover, their cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture, transport, communications, health and the transfer of technology will also expand.

The foreign trade under secretary at the Ministry of Commerce, Shoja'oddin Fattahi, met and held talks with more than 12 ministers and high-ranking GDR officials during his visit to the GDR.

Declaring their full support for the Islamic Iranian Republic vis-a-vis the West's economic sanctions, the GDR authorities announced their full readiness for any cooperation with Iran and in providing Iran's required goods.

According to the new agreements, the necessary arrangements were made for an immediate delivery of a great many goods required by Iran, including foodstuffs, various types of medicines and medical equipment, industrial raw materials, all types of chemical products needed by industry, iron, automobile parts and electrical equipment, which in the past used to be imported from the West, so that they can be imported from GDR.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF SEVEN AMBASSADORS

JN271647 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] This morning, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received the credentials of the ambassadors of Gabon, Lesotho, India, Spain, Denmark, the PRC and Sweden.

PARS reports that President Bani-Sadr told the Gabonese ambassador: Our two countries have begun an era of exploiting their wealth and resources to eliminate poverty and ignorance and to struggle for the sake of their peoples' freedom. President Bani-Sadr added: I hope that our two peoples will forge ahead in this field, despite all existing obstacles and problems. We will, however, manage to become free and prosperous peoples.

While receiving the Indian ambassador President Bani-Sadr said: We are people who have liberated ourselves from Western political subservience. We next hope to wipe out economic subservience.

Alluding to the Eastern cultural legacy, President Bani-Sadr said: We hope to double our efforts to overcome the superpowers' aggressive sbhemes.

EXTENSION SERVICE CENTER DENIES RUMORS

GF281805 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the extension service center for production and reconstruction in Andimeshk: Counterrevolutionaries have been spreading the rumor that those working as trainees in certain organizations will not be paid. While denying this rumor, the extension center in Andimeshk asks all brothers and sisters to report counterrevolutionary rumormongers to the disciplinary authorities.

KHOMEYNI APPOINTS YAZDI AS KEYHAN SUPERVISOR

LD281302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Yazdi has been appointed supervisor of KEYHAN by Imam Khomeyni. The following order addressed to Dr Yazdi was issued by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, may God's hand be with you. Considering the importance of the press and its role informing society it is still witnessed that a great many newspapers are not on the same level as the Islamic revolution even after more than a year since the establishment of the Islamic Republic. Consequently, fundamental changes must take place in these papers, so that the hands of who deviated from the cause [word indistinct] of the revolution may be expelled from the media.

Subsequently, having already established your competence and managerial skill, you are hereby appointed as supervisor of the KEYHAN institution to improve the situation, for this is an institute belonging to the oppressed; and so that you, through the cooperation of the esteemed and committed staff of the paper, may run it as you deem necessary in an Islamic manner and in line with Islamic [word indistinct]. I pray to God Almighty for your success.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 28 April 1980.

FOUR FRG JOURNALISTS, PHOTOGRAPHERS REPORTEDLY DETAINED

LD290046 Hamburg DPA in German 0828 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Tehran--Four journalists and photographers of the Hamburg magazine STERN were detained by Iranian revolutionary guards on Monday night. This morning they were still being interrogated in the Tehran "central committee," the headquarters of the revolutionary police. According to the Ministry for National Guidance, the four were working in Tehran without permission, visas and accreditation and are to be deported as soon as possible. The actual reason for their seizure is still not known.

REVOLUTION GUARDS MOBILIZE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

GF271510 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text of communique issued by Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Ahvaz; no date given]

[Text] In His exalted name, the 20-million-strong army has mobilized itself on the path of Islam so that it can defend its Islamic country if need be--Imam Khomeyni.

Since, on the imam's orders, the 20-million-strong army must be ready to confront our enemies, we invite all student sisters who participated at the corps Nowruz camps, those sisters who took part in the 1-week crash program and the sister supervisors of the Islamic societies of Ahvaz high schools to report punctually at 1800 today, Friday 27 April, to the corps' office of social communications located in the Mo'in park. All other sisters who have not been invited are kindly requested not to report to the above office so that the mobilization corps can act carefully and efficiently in the matter of coordinating and preparing all forces.

KHOMEYNI SEEN FIGHTING WEST, IRAQ, BANI-SADR

ID250905 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 20 Apr 80 pp 5-7

[Giancesare Flesca dispatch: "Iran: Terror and Intrigue; Three Wars in One"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--Amir Naziri, editor of the magazine THE IRANIAN, said that "Khomeyni's decision not to transfer the hostages to the government authorities' control is based precisely on the belief that the masses will do anything for him, and he has two aims: to keep the confrontation open with the United States and Europe, and to prevent the government from becoming consolidated in the country," two wars in one, therefore. The first, with Carter, has not been nurtured solely by the ayatollah's fanaticism. Reza Pahlavi's move to Egypt could not fail to unleash a violent reaction from Iran, thus creating scope for the most extremist currents.

If paranoia about encirclement is a characteristic of every revolution, then it is true that Carter and As-Sadat have helped considerably to exacerbate this syndrome. "It is not paranoia," Khomeyni's faithful reply: "These are facts. As soon as the shah arrived in Egypt, his followers held their first plenary meeting in Baghdad. And it was from there that General Hoveysi emerged--the former military governor of Tehran, who luckily managed to escape revolutionary justice during the uprising."

Spokesmen for the regime also maintain that it is no coincidence either that Iraq has stepped up its border provocations, thus raising the tension to the brink of actual war. "An anti-Iranian pact exists between Baghdad and Cairo planned by the United States and financed by Saudi Arabia." True or false? It is difficult to say. Certainly Saddam Husayn's regime is not doing much to reassure its neighbors. For their part, afraid of being expelled from power, the Iraqi Ba'thists are determined to play all their possible trumpcards to destabilize Khomeyni. Kurdish guerrilla fighting, separatist agitations in the peripheral regions, attacks: The next step could be a limited foray into Iranian territory, taking advantage of the total inefficiency of Khomeyni's military machine. This is a war--another war within a war--which Iraq is waging partly to survive and partly on behalf of a third party; despite official reproaches and votes of disapproval from congress, the Carter Administration has resumed sending weapons to a regime until recently considered one of Moscow's servants.

"It is not surprising, therefore," (Ahmed Salamatian), one of President Bani-Sadr's closest aides, says, "Khomeyni has interpreted this series of U.S. moves as a series of provocations. Of the many errors committed by the Carter Administration, the latest have been the most serious. We were just a step away from resolving the hostages affair and they managed to bring everything back to square one." (Salamatian) and Bani-Sadr's other faithfuls deny that Khomeyni wanted to damage the new president's image by rejecting their proposed solution.

But others repeat that this was one of the supreme ayatollah's objectives. During his 2 months at the head of the state Bani-Sadr has demonstrated an unquestionable authoritarian vocation together with considerable ability. A degree of social support greater than his percentage of the votes in the election was consolidating around him. Proceeding from a philosophy which rules out any stability in power, Khomeyni had to take steps. "The only power which cannot be questioned," the leader of a banned radical group said, "is his. It remains constant and, thanks to his son, it is likely to become hereditary."

NVOI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Kordestan Clashes

TA241955 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 April broadcast two commentaries: The first, untitled, says: The recent clashes in Kordestan and the incidents in our country's universities can only please the enemies of Iran--U.S. imperialism and remnants of the former regime. These enemies are constantly striving to prevent the stabilization of conditions in our homeland and to fish in troubled waters. As regards the changes in the educational system and the purge in the country's universities, government officials are pursuing a policy which has resulted in the spilling of the blood of the fighting and patriotic Iranian youth. Unpleasant reports are arriving from all over the country about the killing of the young people and university students. "Iran's cultural revolution, which is due to be implemented and should be implemented, must be directed toward the cleansing and purging of Iran's culture from the remains and elements of imperialism and reaction, not the prosecution and killing of young people who should hold the country's future in their hands. The people are forced to submit to the demands and inclinations of a certain group by means of the sword and bullet--this is not the way to run a government." Our homeland's young people and students are the true sons of this nation and it is unbecoming of a government born through Iran's nation and Islamic Revolution to place itself in opposition to these young people and, in fact, in opposition to the Iranian nation. "As the imam has repeatedly stated, the government of the Islamic Republic must be from the people, in the service of the people and the preserver of the interests of the people. Such a government should show patience and indulgence in resolving the country's problems." Division, discord and disunity is detrimental to the revolution and will result in its weakening. All efforts, especially those by government officials, should be exerted toward creating understanding, alliance and unity.

The Second entitled "Let Us Not Show Obstinacy and Stubbornness in Resolving the Kurdish Problem," says: Amid conditions in which the counterrevolution is plotting against our Islamic Republic and the Iranian nation's revolution from all directions and the black reactionary forces are striving to exploit any weak point no shortcoming to their advantage, the policy of ignoring the resolution of acute problems, such as the Kurdish problem, is not only unacceptable but a crime which cannot be forgiven. In his historic message Imam Khomeyni has set the guidelines for solving the Kurdish problem and the problem of recognizing the rights of ethnic minorities of our homeland. However, provocations by remnants of the former regime and the agents of U.S. imperialism have created such a crisis and danger as to lead to new clashes in this region, and the blood of a number of innocent people from both sides is being spilled on the ground as a result. The true and revolutionary Kurdish forces have always declared their readiness to hold talks and discussions and to cooperate in implementing the imam's message.

The government should publish the terms of the agreement reached between it and the Kurdish representatives, and this agreement should be sincerely implemented. Government officials snould not show obstinacy and stubborness in resolving the Kurdish problem. The Kurds are ready to defend the revolution's gains and Iran's independence, freedom and territorial integrity. "Both responsible officials and the true forces of the revolution in Kordestan must aid in the resolution of this problem with revolutionary sincerity and not prolong the affair into a war and conflict of attrition and fratricide."

Comment on University Situation

TA251832 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 April broadcast two commentaries. The first was entitled: "A Plot That Must Awaken and Warn Everybody"

The second, entitled "Let Us Create an Atmosphere of Understanding and Unity," says: The incidents at our country's universities which have resulted in scores of deaths and hundreds of injured have aroused the concern and anxiety of all. The true revolutionary forces and sincere followers of the imam's path have called for a transformation in the country's educational system, as it was founded on the basis of serving colonialism and neocolonialism. However, this transformation should not be carried out on the basis of fanaticism and monopolism, and create new problems. Any transformation carried out through force and pressure will sooner or later face the reaction of the people. All the national and progressive forces have warned that imperialism is lying in ambush and is attempting to lead the country into civil war. Mr Bani-Sadr in his message has called on the people to show understanding. We have repeatedly said the same thing and have urged that the political freedoms of parties and groups be respected.

Warning of U.S. Plots

TA252020 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Plot That Must Awaken and Warn Everybody"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The topic of the evident plot and the military aggression of the United States which was carried out in the form of the landing of several U.S. military planes in one of our country's airstrips, is now at the center of attention of public opinion and the world's mass media. Once more the ugly and shameless feature of mad and bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism has made its presence felt before mankind with all brazenness and unbridleness.

If accidentally there were people in the world who still believed that the officials of the White House in Washington had any sincerity in their false claims about the defense of human rights or respect for the freedom and independence of nations, today even these naive and ignorant individuals are also observing that bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism is not bound by any of the ethical and international mores and humanitarianism. It is mad and shameless.

Carter has carried brazenness to such an extent that he dispatches several U.S. warplanes with a number of spies, murderers, specialists in (?kidnapping) and gangsters to Iran by violating our homeland's airspace, and when this satanic plan of his meets with failure, he confesses without an iota of shame before the people of the world the perpetration of this obvious banditry, and not only he confesses, but he is also proud. Indeed what can one expect other than this from the representative of a handful of plundering and profiteering monopolies whose directors' hands are smeared with the blood of millions of (?foreign) people.

While the world and progressive mankind are condemning this act of banditry of the United States, it is stated in the White House announcement that Carter had given the order to carry out these acts only out of humanitarian reasons and to preserve the country's national interests and to decrease international tensions. Pay attention! Obvious banditry, violating the airspace of an independent country, and confessing to implementing a bloody plot for humanitarian reasons and for decreasing tensions--this is the logic of the mad imperialism of the United States, and this is the meaning of humanitarianism and the endeavor to decrease tensions from the viewpoint of the officials of the White House in Washington; these schemers to plunder the national riches of [word indistinct] nations, and these planners of bloody coup d'etats against national governments, these protectors of murderers such as Pinochet and As-Sadat, Mohammad Reza and Somoza and the likes of these criminals.

The military plot of the United States against our country took place exactly in the days when our homeland's universities had been facing tension and disorder. U.S. imperialism precisely recognized this convulsive and critical situation as the most suitable time to implement its satanic and anti-Iranian plans and took action. This incident is a warning to the entire Iranian nation, to all the country's officials in the revolution's institutions, and to all the true revolutionary parties and groups and the sincere followers of the imam's path.

It has been repeatedly said that the creation of discord and disunity among the people and the various political forces, and clashes and tensions are to the benefit of U.S. imperialism. With all its power the United States is attempting to make our country's conditions convulsive and critical, to weaken the revolutionary government, and through these means implement its bloody schemes. Is the recent attempt of U.S. imperialism to commit military aggression against our territory and the thwarting of this attempt, purely through an accident, not enough to awaken some of the officials and make them realize the danger that threatens the revolution and the Islamic Revolution?

Another point which should be taken into consideration in respect to this incident is the vital problem of the defense of Iran's borders and the preparedness to foil the conspiratorial military plans of U.S. imperialism and the counterrevolution. The fact that several U.S. warplanes, with a number of spies and military murderers, violated Iran's airspace and landed in one of our country's airstrips unmolested and without obstacles is a cause for reflection and should not be passed over lightly. There is no doubt that mad U.S. imperialism will attempt once more to carry out similar plots, and most probably on a wider scale and with more preparations.

We are all aware that through revolutionary [word indistinct] and enthusiasm and marches and by giving slogans one cannot fight the mad and bloody enemy who is armed to the teeth, and who is impudent and inconsiderate toward all the ethical and human standards. This is not [words indistinct] Iranian military, which under the influence of the cry of "God is great," will put down its arms and join the marchers. Our nation is confronting a colonialist and criminal army which is ready to commit any crime and inhuman act. Here, along with revolutionary intelligence, faith and belief in sacrifice and military preparedness is an essential and vital matter.

The plot and military aggression of the United States is a warning to all the people and the forces committed to the revolution and the responsible authorities. Through the establishment of a wide national and anti-imperialist front, through cleansing the army and utilizing all the patriotic military personnel committed to the revolution, through mobilizing all the progressive forces [words indistinct], Iran should be transformed into an invincible fortress in the face of the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism.

Imperialist Danger

TA282146 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1330 GMT on April 28 broadcast two commentaries: The first, entitled "Let us act in a united way vis-a-vis the violations and plots of the U.S.," deals with the U.S. military action against Iran, which Carter has called a humanitarian action, has once more shown the world the true features of U.S. imperialism. All the groups and factions following the imam's path must take into consideration the fact that the United States did not rely uniquely on its own force for carrying out its plots against Iran, but was hopeful about the cooperation of its fifth column in Iran, as well as about counterrevolutionaries, remnants of the former regime and SAVAKists.

Today, the internal enemies of Iran are far more dangerous than those threatening our country from abroad. Informed sources have stated that the U.S. commandos who landed in Iran carried Iranian and foreign money as well as electronic equipment to be handed over to their secret spies and mercenaries inside Iran. U.S. circles do not hide the fact that they had counted on their Iranian hirelings, who were supposed to create disturbances inside the country to prepare the grounds for carrying out this plot successfully.

So all the groups and parties following the imam's path must put aside their differences which in reality benefit only U.S. imperialism, and be vigilant against the Iranian hirelings of U.S. imperialism who are the only hope for the United States in our country. The imam himself has often stressed the importance of the unity of the entire Iranian nation for safeguarding the revolutionary gains and eradicating all the vestiges of the ancient regime. Fortunately this U.S. military intervention violating Iranian sovereignty and territorial integrity has failed, but this fiasco does not mean that U.S. imperialism will give up its plots against Iran.

The second, entitled "Oil and the Threatening Stick of Carter," says, in every speech Carter repeats the necessity of tightening the economic sanctions against Iran and threatens that he will resort to military actions, and in every case has disregarded the Iranian nation's demand for the solution of the hostages' problem. All of Carter's actions, such as freezing of Iranian assets in U.S. banks and using them for covering its military expenses in the Persian Gulf, have aroused the anger of our nation.

It is very clear that for Washington the hostage question is merely an excuse allowing Carter to carry out his vast military preparations against the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region. If Carter really wanted the release of the hostages, this could have taken place a long time ago. The United States had only to meet the demands of the Iranian nation. But Carter, to carry out his neocolonialist plans in the Persian Gulf region, which are controlling the oil fields in this region, is ready to sacrifice all the hostages. It is no longer a secret that during the past few years the OPEC countries have resorted to measures that have angered the United States and other West European countries. In reality it is oil and the fear of losing it in Iran and in other countries bordering the Persian Gulf that has pushed Carter to show his threatening "stick" to Iran and other oil producing countries of the region, not the hostages. U.S. threats about safeguarding the vital interests in the region were not only verbal threats, the expansion of U.S. military force in the Persian Gulf region is a clear proof. These U.S. forces do not threaten only Iran but all the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf, so in order to thwart the U.S. plans we must unite our forces in one front.

Tension at Home

GF261845 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 26 April broadcast two commentaries:

The first, entitled "Let Us Make the True Revolutionary Forces Aware of the Number One Enemy," says that in these very sensitive days of the revolution and its gains when world-devouring U.S. imperialism is openly and flagrantly conspiring against our independence and freedom and when the counterrevolution and elements of imperialism and Zionism are making every effort to strike at Iran's revolution, unfortunately there is an atmosphere of tension in our homeland as a result of thoughtless and improper deeds of both extreme leftist and extreme rightist forces. The country's universities and centers of higher learning are still closed. As a result of unpleasant events, there have been dozens of dead and hundreds of persons wounded. At the University of Tehran alone as a result of armed clashes, 40 persons have been killed and approximately 1,000 persons injured. This is a cause of concern for every group and organization faithful to the revolution. Everyone is asking himself: Who is responsible for all this? All forces and groups faithful to the revolution are warned that world-devouring U.S. imperialism is watching us in order to transform these political clashes into armed clashes or even civil war. The nation's imam has repeatedly pointed out this fact. The only way to save the nation from the current perilous state is to protect the nation's unity. Those in authority must display more sensitivity toward the country's events. Bullying and threats by using sticks and clubs must not become a basis for the management of the country. That kind of management has never had the desired effect in any country or under any regime for its proponents and it never will. The victory of the revolution is the fruit and result of sacrifice and devotion of millions of students, laborers, peasants, educators, businessmen and clergy with different views and various beliefs, all of whom were faithful to the revolution. This revolution was won at the cost of blood of thousands of strugglers, be they mojahedin, Tudeh members and Cheriks, etc. Therefore, all of these groups expect to enjoy the fruits of this revolution. This is a reality that both the extreme rights and extreme leftists must always bear in mind. All their efforts must be aimed at struggle against the No 1 enemy of the Iranian nation, world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

The second, entitled "U.S. Imperialism Cannot Frighten the Fighting Iranian Nation", says: Bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism wants not only to force Iran to its knees, it also wants to put the blame on our people's shoulders. Throughout its domination of our nation, U.S. imperialism had military bases and intelligence centers, and all of those installations were paid for from the Iranian treasury. We all know that whatever little money was paid to our country for the oil was taken away in the form of the cost of war material, all of which was at the disposal of U.S. advisers. That is why the Iranian nation is still fighting and struggling against U.S. imperialism. Carter's attempts to weaken Iran's Islamic Republic are the result of general policy of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, we must expect further and more savage attempts and conspiracies from U.S. imperialism. As the imam has repeatedly stated, Iran must never be afraid of any of these military or economic actions. Our nation has a very powerful and effective weapon to confront all of these plots of U.S. imperialism, and that consists of alertness, unity and an unshakable will.

Kordestan Problem

GF271840 [Editorial report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 27 April broadcast a commentary, entitled, "Let Us Solve the Kordestan Problem Through Conciliation and [word indistinct] says: Reports from Kordestan indicate the start of widespread hostility and fratricide. Kordestan is on the threshold of a fratricidal war. If immediate steps and measures are not taken to extinguish this flaming war and to meet the just demands of the people of Kordestan, this dispute could become more inflamed. The attitude of military commanders operating in Kordestan is unworthy of the commanders of a people's army. The constant declarations and communiques issued by the commanders of the Kordestan division talk only about force and strength. A great number of citizens, men, women and children, have been killed or injured as a result of aerial bombardments. All access roads to Sanandaj have been blocked by the army. There are shortages of both food and medicines. The Kordestan events worry our entire nation. People are wondering where the officials of the Islamic Republic are headed. Is the slaughter in Kordestan worthy of Iran's Revolution? The people of Kordestan, after the expulsion of the satanic regime and the people's revolutionary victory, want their ethnic and national rights recognized officially. The bloodshed in Kordestan must end immediately. The imam's instructions and the decree of the Revolution Council in this regard must be unconditionally made public and placed at people's disposal for judgement.

U.S. Blockade

GF281235 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Middle East Oil and the U.S. Threat Against Iran"]

[Text] Dear compatriots. Carter, the U.S. President, has announced new sanctions against Iran. He followed those adventurous acts by exerting pressure on his allies, NATO countries and Japan. He threatened that if they did not sever diplomatic relations with and did not resort to economic sanctions against Iran, the United States would then take steps toward a military seige of the Persian Gulf.

Carter's threats have created great concern and anxiety among West European countries and Japan. Although they have expressed solidarity with Carter's deeds toward Iran and other oil-producing countries, nevertheless they do not wish to become a partner in criminal acts by the United States or share responsibility for Carter's blunders. The major oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and the UAE are wary since a blockade of the Persian Gulf would result in economic losses to them. Also, nations consuming Middle East petroleum, whose economies would face serious problems would also suffer heavy losses from such action.

Meanwhile, the presence of a large number of U.S. warships near the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf, under whatever pretext, seriously worries the governments of those countries. And this is quite understandable, for the United States has announced that it dispatched its largest ever fleet of warships to the Persian Gulf in order to defend so-called vital U.S. interests. This can only mean that the real threat is not merely aimed at Iran's oil resources. Even during the reign of the former shah, U.S. monopolies were receiving 10 percent of the oil consumed in the United States from Iran. A major portion of U.S. oil imports consists of oil produced and received from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE. And it was this very point that forced Carter to threaten Iran and, parallel with it, to frighten its oil-producing neighbors as well.

It is quite obvious that the rapid response forces of the United States have been set up and [words indistinct] under the conditions like those in the Saudi desert. Prior to this, both Carter and Secretary of Defense Brown repeatedly announced that if Middle East oil imports to the United States should in any way be threatened, they would resort to military force.

Presently, more than 30 U.S. warships are on full alert, prepared at any given moment to defend the so-called vital interests of the United States or, to put it more clearly, to occupy the major oil-producing sources of the Gulf states. All oil-producing countries of the Gulf are seriously worried about Carter's new threats of sanctions against Iran. These sanctions include a total cutoff of food and drugs, closing American ports to other countries' ships carrying Iranian goods, even those originating in third countries, as well as the feezing of all Iranian assets in U.S. banks. This worry and concern on the part of Iran's neighbors can also be attributed to the fact that Carter's stupid new measures are not aimed solely at Iran. Carter's vengeful measures, especially the freezing of $8 billion of Iranian assets and deposits in American banks, is a warning to those oil-producing countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and others that have deposited all their petrodollars in American banks. In case of any turmoil and disorder in those countries, Carter could act toward them in the same manner of banditry and freeze their assets. Then he could take over all [words indistinct] of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait or the UAE.

Carter's threat of a naval blockade of the Persian Gulf, more specifically of Iranian oil ports, would seriously hamper the oil navigation routes of all other Persian Gulf states. This type of threat by Carter will encounter not only Iran's reaction but also reaction by all countries of the Persian Gulf.